ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,072—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "ASSAM," SAILING 23th May, the Launch to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the VICTORIA DOCK'S STEPS (No. 15 Shed), at 3 P.M., every FRIDAY.

Passengers from Europe or China by the Inward Mail Steamers will be LANDED at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894, 5 P.M.
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	5013	800	W. D. Worcester	13th "
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B.	HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parditt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 690	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	950	9th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class. Rs. 500	2nd Class. Rs. 300	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARO				
BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	H. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 12.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 16, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 24th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,580 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vijadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

ABSOLUTE PURITY! —AERATED WATERS— BRIGHT! SPARKLING!

Are Manufactured with the greatest care by

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

SPECIAL attention is given to FILTERATION, and the Water used is entirely Free from Disease Germs and Impurities of all kinds. Impure Water is the great means of spreading TYPHOID, CHOLERA, &c. Immunity from these terrible Diseases can be secured by using Waters Manufactured with attention to purity. The Waters are Bottled at a much HIGHER PRESSURE than is usual, and consequently contain a much higher percentage of Gas, and are always

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

Soda in 16 oz. Bottles	Rs. 0-12 per Doz.
Split ,, 8 oz. do.	,, 0 8 ,,
Tonic & Lemonade	,, 1 0 ,,

All Waters Delivered FREE in Bombay.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent. owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

HOMEWARD BOUND THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.	RUGS and MAUDS.	SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCARVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	SHIRTS & COLLARS.	COURIER BAGS.
CANVAS HOLDALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DISPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVERCOATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
	DRESSING GOWNS.	RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH."

"SANTO REMEDIA," OR "BLESSED REMEDY."—

TREZUKA:

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritabi ity of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by the which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

ZAROUBA.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous effects ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and grandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Is unequalled in all cases of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthmas, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

TREZUKA and ZAROUBA may be obtained of all the principal merchants in India. Intending purchasers are particularly requested to insist upon having these medicines, as unprincipled vendors who may not have them in stock, frequently try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. The words TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office; immediate legal proceedings will be taken against all persons making colourable imitations thereof.

Wholesale Agents for India, TREACHER Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE

GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO MORE RUST!

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

CRYSTAL ENAMEL

WILL preserve CUTLERY, INSTRUMENTS, PLATEDWARE, etc., from Rust and Tarnish, without in any way interfering with their usefulness.

The ENAMEL forms a transparent invisible Coating, which is a perfect Preservative, improves the appearance of the articles Coated, and can easily be Removed at any time.

IN VIEW OF THE APPROACHING MONSOON, THIS ENAMEL SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. PRICE: Re. 1-0 Per Bottle.

Prepared only by

CHEMISTS. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS

NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS:

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c. Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Lezurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM the 14th instant PRICES for IMPORTED ARTICLES in our General Catalogue Xmas 1893 are ADVANCED owing to EXCHANGE.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager, Treacher and Co., Ld.

BENGAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION.

REQUIRED, one LECTURER on Physiology and one on MATERIA MEDICA, in the above Institution. Salary Rs. 80 a month each. Apply, with testimonials, to the PRINCIPAL, Bengal Veterinary Institution, Calcutta.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1894, at 4-30 P.M. The following is the business of the Meeting:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1894, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To Elect Auditors and fix their Remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 18th May, 1894.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3 4	7 feet by 9 feet	7 0
5¼ „ „ 7½ „	4 6	7 „ „ 10 „	8 0
6 „ „ 6 „	4 0	7 „ „ 12 „	9 8
6 „ „ 8 „	5 6	7 „ „ 14 „	11 0
6 „ „ 9 „	6 0	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6 4
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 8	7½ „ „ 10 „	8 8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10 4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12 0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15 8
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4 14	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7 4
6½ „ „ 8 „	6 0	8½ „ „ 10 „	8 14
6½ „ „ 9 „	6 12	8½ „ „ 20 „	17 12
6½ „ „ 10 „	7 8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21 4
6½ „ „ 12 „	9 0	8½ „ „ 8½ „	8 0
7 „ „ 7 „	5 8	9 „ „ 9 „	9 8
7 „ „ 8 „	6 5	10 „ „ 3½ „	4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs. a. Each		Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6 0
5 „ „ 6 „	2 8	7 „ „ 7 „	4 2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3 2	7 „ „ 9 „	5 4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2 9	7 „ „ 10 „	6 0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3 8	7 „ „ 12 „	7 4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5 3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4 8
6 „ „ 6 „	3 0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5 10
6 „ „ 7 „	3 8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6 9
6 „ „ 8 „	4 0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7 8
6 „ „ 9 „	4 8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9 6
6 „ „ 10 „	5 0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11 4
6 „ „ 11 „	5 8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6 4	32 by 72 inches......	16 0
32 by 32 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „	10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „	12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6 0	32 by 54 inches......	10 0
32 by 45 „	8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6 0	28 by 36 inches......	6 8
34 by 34 „	7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „	9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „	11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout	4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.

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TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Beer Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

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ADVERTISER is in a position to Offer a COMFORTABLE HOME in a Superb Climate to a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen who can Invest £300 and upwards. Annual income after 3 years not less than 50 per cent. (probably 100 per cent.) of capital invested, which remains under own control. Free Board and Residence from the start. Write for particulars stating Capital available. Offer only open for a few days. References required.

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TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the Supply of any Quantity up to 900 tons of Best Quality Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK LOG TIMBER for Delivery during month of June next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment, showing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th May, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 11th, 1894, for the Supply of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1894:—
I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I., II. and III., and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV., on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specifications and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, Oils or Clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.-M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed—
Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th May, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Thana ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Peroux Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN Experienced MEDICAL GRADUATE, for the Post of Chief Medical Officer, Porbandar State. Salary Rs. 100. Apply before 5th June, with Certificates, to the Administrator, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.

WANTED,

A NURSE, to bring up Two Small Children, to be Nursed in her own House, Educated and well able to see to their Comforts, &c., &c.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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Reserve Fund...................................$ 42,00,000
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Rs. 80 PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
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Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
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FOR
1894.

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GOLD RING (GIPSY), 20 carat Gold, set with 3 Sapphires (good Stones)....................	25
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	325
	750	50	150	7½	240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	23,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,825
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,210
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,315
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	25)
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3'0
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly Rs.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	90	26)
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	14	207½
					185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	3)	450
Hircoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Manmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	12)
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Scind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80)
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200
				...	21
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	1,040

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	295
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 3)	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	395
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	6,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	2) Rs. 1	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,0	,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	61)
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30)
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,595
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	p
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	55)
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,0	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-12
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	29-4
Do. do. new	"	29 "
Australia do.	"	29-4
Bombay do.	"	29-3
English Sovereigns	"	18-8
Do. Drazone	"	18-8
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	97-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	97-8
Carolus Dollars	"	305 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	185
5 Franc pieces	"	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
J. B. Karani and Co.'s Meeting, Borah Bazar.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Annual Meeting, Cercle Litteraire, at the Rooms of the Cercle, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahamani entered and the steamer Akbar left the dock on Monday; and the steamers Henry Bolckow, Bahaduri, Chindwara, and Lobelia yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Imaum, Chyebasea, and Evelyn entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Melpomene left on Monday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—A meeting of members interested in football will be held at the Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m., to-day. All players are requested to attend.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The annual general meeting of the members of this institution takes place to-day, at 5-30 p.m., at the rooms of the Cercle.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Juggannath Shanker, residing at Gamdevi Road, has reported to the police that his servant Vithoo, who was in his employ only for a day, absconded on the night of the 20th instant, taking with him a silver cup, of the value of Rs. 7.

BURNT WITH HOT TAR.—Ganga, a woman, was going along Abdul Rahiman Street, on Monday evening, when she got her left foot burnt by hot tar falling on it from the roof of a house, where dammer was being applied. The woman after being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was allowed to go home.

BURGLARY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER'S STREET.—Sullemanji Esmalji, residing on the third floor of a house, at Chimna Butcher Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home with his wife and family, on Monday evening, his place was broken into, and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 152, was stolen from a cupboard, and a box was also broken open.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Shaik Ahmed, a pensioned havildar, aged fifty-five years, residing at Trinity Street, was, on Monday night, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from the effects of a wound on the head. The injured man was seen drinking with a Borah, at a liquor shop, but the man cannot say how he sustained the wound. The Borah is being sought for by the police.

DEATH OF A PORTUGUESE FIDALGO AT CHANDOR, GOA.—Senhor Pascoal Fernandes, one of the richest landed proprietors and a member of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, died, last week, at Goa, at the premature age of forty-four years, leaving a widow and five children to mourn his loss. The deceased was the only son-in-law of his Excellency Senhor Pereira of Chandor, and son-in-law of the Spanish Consul at Goa, Mr. Elzario Pereira.

GAMBLERS IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Holdway prosecuted Bahadeva Kurrimshah and nine others before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house, at Chimna Butcher Street, and the rest together with the first accused with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. The Magistrate fined the keeper Rs. 10, and the rest of the accused Rs. 2 each.

RASH DRIVING.—Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, fined Juma Naseer, a hack victoria driver, Rs. 5, for driving his vehicle so rashly and negligently as to indicate want of due regard for passers-by. On Monday evening the accused drove past the Mumbadevi Road furiously, the horse knocking down Purshotumdas, who was standing near a shop. One of the wheels of the carriage grazed against his left leg and rendered him unconscious. The policeman on duty at the place thereupon arrested the accused.

A PARSEE FESTIVAL.—Yesterday, was a principal Parsee holiday, known as Adargaun Jusson, celebrated in honour of the sacred fire. In the morning, the Parsees purified their bodies by bathing and attended fire-temples with pieces of sandal-wood to feed the sacred fire kept therein. The Wadia fire-temple, in Churney Road, was crowded by the largest number of worshippers, who distributed alms to the poor and helpless. In the evening a fair was held in the open space opposite the Sir Jamsetjee's family residence in Hornby Road.

FIRE AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, fire was discovered in a jowli shed, used as a stable for keeping bullocks, situated on the Falkland Road. An alarm was immediately raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, but before any steamer could arrive the flames were extinguished by the labourers. The cause of the fire is said to be the careless use of a lighted *biddee*. Some waste hay was burnt, but the fire lasted only seven minutes. Had not the flames been so promptly put out the damage would, most probably, have been very heavy, as the long line of huts contained a good number of bullocks and carts.

DOMESTIC QUARREL.—Yesterday afternoon, a Hindu woman, named Parvattee, aged twenty-three years, the wife of one Narayen Oomersey, a labourer, residing at Chinch Bunder, attempted to commit suicide by taking an over-dose of opium, in consequence of frequent quarrels she had with her mother-in-law. On returning home at about 1 p.m., the husband found Parvatee lying unconscious in the room, breathing very heavily. Some household remedies were tried to arouse Parvattee from her sleep but without any effect. Dr. Esmail Janmahomed was then sent for. He arrived and found the woman suffering from opium poisoning. Dr. Esmail immediately informed the police and Parvatee was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she did not regain consciousness till late at night.

DEATHS FROM TETANUS.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu lad, named Pandoo Balla, aged fourteen years, the son of a carpenter, residing at Colbhatwadi. The deceased was a bookbinder in the *English Mail* Press. On the 15th instant, Pandoo, while walking in company with a friend of his, along the Rampart Row, climbed up a fig tree in the compound of the Scotch Church. After having remained on the tree for a few minutes, the deceased was coming down, when he accidentally lost his hold and fell on to the ground a distance of about fifteen feet, sustaining a compound fracture of both the bones of the left forearm. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he progressed favourably until the 19th instant, when symptoms of tetanus supervened. They went on increasing in seriousness until he became exhausted and died on Monday. A verdict of death from the traumatic tetanus was recorded.—Another inquest was held at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, on the body of Ebrahim Fakeerbhoy, aged twenty years, lately a servant in the employ of Mahomed Nubbee, a cold drink seller, having his shop at Dhobi Talao. At 4 p. m., about twenty days ago, the deceased was going along Girgaum Road, when he accidentally trod on a nail, which penetrated his left heel, causing a puncture thereon. Ebrahim went home and applied some household remedies to the injured part. About a week afterwards his jaws became locked up, and he complained of stiffness in the neck when he was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where tetanus increased in severity and he died on Monday. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the directors of Messrs. Treacher and Company (Limited), for the year ending 31st March, 1894, to be presented to the shareholders at the thirtieth ordinary annual meeting of the Company on Wednesday, May 30:—The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year, ending 31st March, 1894, now submitted to the shareholders, compares favourably with previous years, although the management has had to operate against a constantly falling exchange. The closest attention has been paid to all items of expenditure, and the increased turn-over shows how energetically the business has been pushed during the past year. Stock has been taken with the usual care, and your general manager, Mr. Carter has assured us that it is in a satisfactory condition. The balance available your directors propose to dispose of as follows:—Byculla premises depreciation, Rs. 2,900-6-5; Poona premises depreciation, Rs. 716-10-4; plant premises depreciation, Rs. 2,308-7-6; dividend Rs. 1,20,000-0-0; carry forward, Rs. 2,873-10-0.—Total, Rs. 1,28,799-2-3. It will be seen from the above that your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 5,925-8-3 depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,873-10-0 to be carried forward. Mr. Elsworthy retires from the board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

SPORTS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

LADIES' RIFLE CONTEST.

THIS match came off, on Friday evening, on the Mahableshwar Range. There were nine entries, some excellent shooting taking place. Mrs. Basil Lang won the first prize, a pair of silver bowls of filagree work, Mrs. Yeatherd (who was handicapped 1 point in each competition for Lyman's sights) coming isecond, winning the entrance fees. Mrs. Curtis won the third prize, an inlaid silver match box. The following are the scores for this. "The Bachelors' Plate":—

	100 yards.	Total.
Mrs Basil Lang	3 5 4 5 5 5 5	32
Mrs Yeatherd	5 5 5 4 3 5 5	32
Mrs Curtis	5 4 3 3 5 5 4	29
Mrs Bellers	5 5 4 2 4 5 4	29
Miss Bromley	3 3 5 4 5 5 5	30
Mrs Pottinger	4 3 5 2 4 4 5	27
Mrs L Vidal	4 4 3 4 4 3 4	26
Miss Shuttleworth	3 3 3 5 4 3 2	23

	50 yards.		Grand Total.
Mrs Basil Lang	5 5 5 5 5 4 5	34	66
Mrs Yeatherd	5 5 5 5 5 5 4	34	64
Mrs Curtis	5 5 5 5 5 6 5	35	64
Mr Bellers	5 4 4 5 5 4 5	32	61
Miss Bromley	5 3 5 3 4 5 5	30	60
Mrs Pottinger	5 5 4 5 4 4 4	31	57

Miss Shuttleworth and Mrs L H Vidal did not shoot.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A successful Gymkhana meeting, on Saturday, brought the week's sports to a close. Some of the events were of a curious and novel character. There were large crowds of spectators present, both European and Native.

FIRST EVENT.—Egg-pegging. To spear an egg with the point of a lance.

Mr Griffith nom. by Mrs Griffiths, 10 points ... 1
Aga A Shah nom. by Miss Noxon, 5 points ... 2
Surg-Major Martin nom. by Mrs Harris, 4 points ... 3

Mr. Griffith speared the egg correctly each time and won easily.

SECOND EVENT.—Ladies nomination Welsher's Stakes—For all galloways 14 hands and under. One furlong. Second horse to win.

Aga S Shah's Eaglewing nom. by Mrs Griffith ... 1
Capt Lecky's Pearl nom. by Miss W Vidal ... 2
Capt Gabb's Gift nom. by Mrs Harris ... 3
Surg-Maj Martin's Miss Marion nom. by Miss Vidal 4

Capt. Cox's Comrade, Mr. Griffith's Geegee, Aga A. Shah's General, Capt. Bayne's Bulger, and Mr Benwell's Billy.

The running for the first half of the race was made by Geegee, when the others came up, General goaded by a neighbour's whip dashed forward and passed the post a length ahead. The others were all close together, but Eaglewing was adjudged the winner.

THIRD EVENT.—Polo golf competition. To hit polo balls into two holes in succession. Run in three heats.

1ST HEAT.
Capt Gabb nom. by Miss W Vidal ... 1
Capt Cox nom. by Miss Vidal ... 2

2ND HEAT.
Mr Griffith nom. by Mrs Griffith ... 1
Mr Baynes nom. by Mrs Addison ... 2

Mr. Griffith won the final heat in an easy manner.

FOURTH EVENT.—Thread-and-Needle Race. Gentlemen to ride, and ladies to thread the needle.

Aga S Shah nom. by Miss W Vidal ... 1
Capt Gabb nom. by Mrs L H Vidal ... 2

Capt. Gabb started first but after an exciting race home he was beaten by a head.

FIFTH EVENT.—Ball and Bag Competition.—Mounted competitors to take three balls, placed on bamboos, and drop them in a bag held by a lady.

1ST HEAT.
Mr Benwell nom. by Miss Spottiswoode ... 1
Capt Cox nom. by Mrs Hemming ... 2

2ND HEAT.
Mr Griffith nom. by Mrs Griffith ... 1
Capt Lecky nom. by Mrs Addison ... 2

Mr. Benwell won the final heat in an exciting finish.

DARING BURGLARY AT CANDAWADY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, heard a case, in which Superintendent McDermott, charged six Hindus, named Dhakoo Chilim (25), Dagdoo Rama (20), Kundlick Baloc (34), Govind Rowji (30), Balloo Narayen (26), and Balu Sakharam (30), with house-breaking by night and theft in a building, in respect of gold ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,937, belonging to Gopal Ramchunder Dabholker, a pleader, residing at Ahmedabad, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Luximee, the wife of the fourth accused, was also charged with dishonestly receiving and retaining a portion of the property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Complainant, who is a pleader, is a resident of Ahmedabad, while his parents live in Bombay. On the 19th ultimo, complainant arrived in Bombay for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of his daughter, and put up in the house of his parents at Candawady. Shortly after his arrival in Bombay, his wife came, bringing with her a trunk, containing ornaments and clothes of considerable value. At this time, complainant's mother was suffering from a boil and one Essoo Govind, a hakim (native doctor) was sent for to treat her. The hakim remained in the house for about six weeks, during which time he had free access to all the rooms and had the opportunity of knowing the position of the trunk, which was kept in an empty-room. On the morning of the 26th ultimo, a week after the hakim's departure from the house, complainant was informed by his brother that two iron bars of the window facing the sweepers' gully and belonging to the room in which the trunk was kept had been forced out. Having looked at the window complainant Gopal went into the room and examined the trunk, which was found to have been broken open, and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,937 were stolen therefrom; while a number of pieces of wearing apparel were found strewn about the floor. He reported the matter to the police and gave the name of the hakim as the person on whom he rested his suspicion. The hakim was sent for, and on being interrogated by the police, denied all knowledge of the crime. However, he subsequently made certain statements to complainant, in consequence of which a detective jemadar and a divisional police jemadar, named Narayen, were sent to Ratnagiri, where they arrested accused Nos. 5 and 6 and brought them to Bombay. On the statements made by these two accused, the first four accused were arrested in Bombay and a portion of the stolen property was recovered from various Marwaris and Boras, residing in the native town. While the police were searching the house of the fourth accused at Arab Gully, Grant Road, his wife Luximee, the last accused, concealed three currency notes for Rs. 10 each and some ornaments, set with pearls, on her person. She was searched by some females; and the property was recovered. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that while staying in complainant's house, the hakim was visited by accused Nos. 5 and 6, to whom he gave all necessary information regarding the position of the trunk. They then consulted with accused Nos. 3 and 4; and resolved upon their plan of action. They met at an appointed place—a liquor-shop—and having consulted for a time, came to the conclusion to engage accused Nos. 1 and 2, who were known to them as professional burglars, to carry out the robbery. On the night of the 25th ultimo all the accused went to complainant's house and the professional burglars (Nos. 1 and 2) performed their part in the little drama by breaking into the room and bringing the property outside the house. Having divided the spoil amongst each other, the fifth and the sixth accused left Bombay for Ratnagiri, where they were subsequently arrested. The Magistrate adjourned the case.

COLOGNE, the other day, was in great excitement, and officers and soldiers were seen running about the streets, because news had been received that the Emperor was on his way to the town with the intention of arriving unexpectedly and alarming the garrison. It turned out that the false statement came from Coblenz, where a man, evidently mad, had called at the house of the Cammanding General, and in the absence of that officer, introduced himself as a gentleman belonging to the Emperor's suite, and communicated the alleged plan of his Majesty. At Mayence the Emperor's journey gave rise to similar alarm. As is known, the Imperial party stayed not far off at Friedrichof Castle, near Cronberg. On Tuesday morning, the garrison at this place was suddenly alarmed, with even less reason. The troops made their way as quickly as possible to the appointed place of rendezvous, where also the Governor-General Holleben, with his staff, soon appeared. But the excitement was groundless. A bugler, quite unsuspicious of the possible consequences, had ventured to practise the alarm signal in the courtyard of the barracks.

BEFORE the Channel Squadron leaves England again, the four battleships, Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Resolution, and Repulse, are to be supplied with cordite charges for use with the 6-inch quick-firing guns. These charges, being supplied for experimental purposes, are to be used exclusively for practice. The new charges are to be stowed in the hottest magazines of each ship in order that the test of the cordite may be as severe as possible. The Blenheim is also to be supplied with cordite charges for her 6-inch quick-firing guns. At the end of six months after being supplied with the new ammunition, the captain of each ship is to make a special report on the cordite used, and that remaing on board.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 12th May:—Philip Townshend Somerville Large, Civil Engineer of Saugor, Central Provinces, India, for an improved form of Railway Steel Chair for attaching flat-footed rails to wooden transverse and longitudinal sleepers. Abraham Wilhelm Schwarz, Manufacturer of Leipzig-Plagwitz in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for process for rock-blasting by means of chloride of nitrogen. Felix Klingelhofer, Mechanical Engineer of 32, Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill, in the County of London, in England, for improvements in wheels. Charles H. Robinson, Mechanical Engineer, residing in 45, Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore, for a punkha-pulling machine (self-acting). Matthew Belk, of Palmerston, North, in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the Colony of New Zealand, Feather Dyer, for a new or improved apparatus for preventing locomotives and vehicles from leaving the rails.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Henry, R.E., Executive Engineer Military Works Umballa, and J. M. Campion, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Provincial Works, Umballa, for an invention for destroying by burning fœcal matter, without permitting the escape into the air of offensive or poisonous gases. (Filed 2nd November 1893). George Paton Gardner of Hydepark, Chemical Works, Glasgow, Scotland, Chemical Manufacturer, for "Improvements in removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers." (Filed 27th April, 1894.) Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for "an improved Portable Cattle Gear." (Filed 9th April 1894. Bhannamull, of Chowry Bazar, Delhi, Aurutdar, etc., for a new or improved Pump. (Filed 26th April 1894.) Scott McKenzie, Engineer, Karachee, Sind, for a Road Watering Cart known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (Field 11th January, 1894.); Joseph Stuart Romanes, Mechanic, 101 Danville Street, Brightside, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, for an invention for punkah-pulling machine adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in barracks, offices, private residences etc. (Field 3rd April, 1894.); Bhannamull, Aurutdar, etc., of Chowry Bezaar, Delhi, for an invention for "Improvements in Sugarcane-crushing Mills." (Filed 2nd May, 1894.) Thomas Burke Fogarty, Chemist, 23, Welling Street, Astoria Station, Long Island City, Queens Count's State of New York, United States, America, for an invention for "Improvements in process and apparatus for the production of cyanides and ammonia and gases for use in such production. (Filed 2nd May, 1894.) J. Clement, Mechanical Engineer, and Ramchund, Banker, Morigate, Delhi, for an improved system of interchanging communication among the passengers the guard and the driver with self-acting signalling and train parting. (Filed 19th April, 1894.) John Horace O'Brien of East St. Kilda, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Machanic, for an improved Lock-nut and bolt. (Filed 26th April, 1894.) Rudolf Bammang, Plasterer, of 21, Gneisenau Strasse, Berlin, in the Kingdom or Prussia German Empire, for a composion for the production of marble-like plaster. (Filed 26rh April, 1894.); Edward Cuyler Broadwell, Chemist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States, America, for an invention for, Improvements in processes of coating metals with aluminium, or its diluent alloy. (Filed 27th April, 1894.) The Company Daimler Motorengesellschaft of Cannstatt, in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, for improvements in Hydro-carbon Engines. (Filed 27th April, 1894.) James Robertson, of Logie Works, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Jute Spinner, for "Improvements in, and connected with spinning and doubling machinery." (Filed 27th April, 1894.) Gangadhar Rao Gorav, at present Inspector, Licence Department, Hackney Carriage Branch, Calcutta Municipal Corporation, at present residing at No. 77, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved automatic water tap. (Filed 24th April 1894.) John Gwynne, Engineer, of Hammersmith, Iron Works, Hammersmith, in the County of Middlesex, England, for "Improvements in, or applicable to, dredging apparatus." (Filed 27th April 1894.) Will Frank Cox, Engineer, 67, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta, for the working of punkahs which are in general use at the present time, independent of manual assistance after being wound up, and to be styled "Victor Duplex Automatic Punkha Mechane." (Filed 24th April, 1894.) Edmund Tantz, of 485, Oxford Street, London, England, trading in co-partnership with Frederick George Tantz, under the style of E. Tantz and Sons, at the same address, Breeches-makers, for improved Knickerbocker breeches. (Filed 24th April, 1894.) Harry Heatly, late of 98, Cecil Street, Greenheys, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, and of 30, Strand, Calcutta, India, Civil Engineer, now of the firm of Heatly and Gresham, Limited, of 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, India, for improvements in mechanism for actuating Punkahs and Thermantidotes. (Filed 26th April, 1894.) Alfred Dieudonne Estienne, Chief Engineer of the Messageries Maritimes, for improvements in machines for dacorticating ramie and other plants. (Filed 27th April, 1894.) John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of Dalmore, Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Justice of the Peace, for improvements in, and in connection with, the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (Filed 27th April 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Charles Ewing, Civil Surgeon, of 56, Barrackpore, in the Province of Bengal, for an improvement in the construction of the "Drunken Eccentric Punkah-pulling Machine." (From 8th March 1894 to 7th March 1895.) Edward Jamison O'Brien, Engineer, of Texarkana Texas, for "Improvements in machines for removing lint from cotton seed." (From 10th March 1894 to 9th March 1895.) Scott McKenzie, of Karachi, Sind, for an invention for a Road-watering Cart, known as the "McKenzie Watering Cart." (From 11th January 1898 to 10th January 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the Fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V. of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. Ludwig Stromeyer's invention for an improved method of making cloth water-proof, enabling it to keep its natural appearance, firmness and porosity. (Specification filed 12th February 1890.); Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co.'s invention for a Cholera Germ Destructor. (Specification filed 10th February, 1890.)

THE OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SAUGOR reports:—Days hot, with passing clouds and high winds. Nights continue cool, 10,187 maunds of grain imported into Saugor and Khurai. Relief granted to 1,874 persons in Saugor, 2,700 in Banda, 1,265 in Rehli and 3,326 in Khurai Municipality. Number employed on the 13th instant in Saugor 264, in Rehli 348, in Banda 530 and in Khurai Municipality 554 persons. The daily average of the district, excluding Khurai tahsil, but including Khurai Municipality, is 1,309. Gratuitous relief none.

Damoh report for the week says:—Numbers on relief-works on the 13th instant in Narsingarh 485, in Hatta 825 and in Damoh 148 persons. Imports from Jubbulpore 5,730 maunds, from Saugor 762 for week ending the 12th instant, and from Katni, for fortnight ending the 5th instant, 2,742 maunds.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE one thousand guineas stakes of 100sovs. each, h. ft., for three-year-old fillies 8st. 12lbs. each; the owner of the second filly to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. R. M., 70 subs. Closed November 1st, 1892.

The Duke of Portland's b f Amiable, by St Simon—Tact, W Bradford ... 1
Mr Langton's b f Lady Minting, by Minting—Virginia Shore, F Rickaby ... 2
Mr H Milner's ch f Mecca, by Isonomy—Pilgrimage, F Allsopp ... 3
Lord Alington's b f Throstle, by Petrarch—Thistle, M Cannon ... 0
Capt E W Baird's br f Vicuna, by Springfield—Marino F Finlay ... 0
Mr T Cannon's ch f Venia, by Melanion—Reine Blanche, G Brown ... 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b f Springray, by Springfield—Sunray, F Pratt ... 0
Mr T Jennings's ch f Marguerite II. by Trapeze—Jeannie, W A Pratt ... 0
Mr H Milner's b f Jocasta, by St Simon—Thebais, J Wall... 0
Baron de Rothschild's ch f La Nievre by Tristan—La Noce T Loates ... 0
Prince Soltykoff's br f Cameo, by Thurio—Light of Other Days, G Chaloner ... 0
Lord Zetland's b f Aminte, by Minting—Griselda, S Loates.. 0
Duke of Westminster's b f Orlet, by Bend Or—Ruth, S Chandley ... 0

(Winner trained by G. Dawson, Heath House, Newmarket.) Betting: 100 to 8 against Amiable. Won easily by three lengths.—*Asian*.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY. THE 22ND OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·687	W S W	2	103·5	76·4	38	0·16	7·00	+3·62
Agra	29·670	S W	6	105·5	76·2	50	0·31	2·96	+1·24
Cawnpore	...								
Allahabad	29·627	W N W	8	109·6	82·3	43	..	3·98	+1·63
Jhansi	29·685	N N W	5	108·2	81·7	32	0·18	4·62	+2·86
Jacobabad	29·601	Calm	2	113·2	71·1	24	..	1·22	+0·13
Karachi	29·737	W S W	16	92·0	80·7	85	..	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	...								
Ajmore	29·715	W	13	101·4	81·0	58	...	3·10	+1·44
Deesa	29·791	W S W	21	103·4	78·5	61	...	2·22	+1·63
Ahmedabad	29·838	W S W	M	?	?	66	...	1·96	..
Bhuj	...								
Rajkot	29·823	W	17	101·9	75·2	62	...	1·87	+1·23
Veraval	29·834	W S W	11	86·1	80·7	85	...	2·36	..
Neemuch	29·764	W	19	98·7	76·7	58	...	2·77	+1·61
Indore	29·803	W	7	99·0	75·6	74	...	2·84	+1·60
Saugor	...								
Jubbulpor	29·723	W S W	5	105·0	80·1	37	...	2·92	−0·47
Hoshangabad	29·761	W S W	5	104·9	79·1	48	...	6·46	+4·11
Khandwa	29·799	W N W	13	103·2	81·8	61	...	1·11	−0·58
Raipur	29·683	W N W	6	108·5	85·0	29	...	1·03	−2·34
Nagpur	29·726	N W	10	109·3	84·0	29	...	3·58	+0·18
Amraoti	29·769	W N W	10	105·2	81·3	33	...	1·69	−1·34
Akola	29·788	W	7	104·7	81·3	50	...	2·93	−0·50
Surat	29·845	W	M	95·2	80·1	57	...	0·77	+0·38
Malegaon	29·848	W S W	12	100·9	74·6	66	...	1·86	+0·03
Bombay	29·881	W	8	91·7	81·4	70	...	1·91	+1·01
Poona	29·878	W	15	97·2	69·9	56	...	2·91	+0·05
Aurangabad	29·866	N W	8	102·0	72·7	62	...	5·00	..
Sholapur	29·861	N W	13	102·2	76·0	57	..	0·75	−2·48
Ratnagiri	29·879	N W	5	91·9	80·8	75	..	0·39	−0·65
Belgaum	29·871	W N W	...	87·8	65·8	65	...	9·07	+3·69
Goa	29·882	W	9	91·0	81·4	72	...	4·30	..
Karwar	29·898	E N E	3	91·2	79·1	74	...	2·84	−2·37
Mangalore	29·894	Calm	3	90·8	77·9	72	..	8·33	+0·04
Calicut	29·890	N W	9	88·8	77·0	80	...	26·81	+11·36
Cochin	29·896	N N E	M	90·3	76·6	83	0·21	17·63	−6·95
Bangalore	29·998	W	6	86·8	65·3	79	...	9·17	+0·27
Secunderabad	29·807	W N W	8	103·7	76·8	45	0·01	5·97	+1·65
Masulipatam	29·774	S	7	107·3	84·0	68	...	21·78	+12·00
Bellary	29·889	W	11	96·9	76·9	62	...	2·90	−1·51
Cuddapah	29·836	N N W	...	106·2	83·9	52	...	9·31	+0·89
Madras	29·823	S	9	103·0	82·0	66	...	...	..
Coimbatore	29·882	S W	4	92·9	73·8	84	..	16·17	+5·81
Trichinopoly	29·853	W S W	7	100·1	78·8	66	...	19·11	+5·23
Negapatam	29·844	W	10	103·1	80·8	73	...	46·25	+11·24
Colombo	29·912	W S W	10	88·0	81·5	70	0·01	47·85	−4·51
Aden	29·865	N E	13	93·3	83·8	75	...	1·93	−0·63

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly at Karwar and Cochin, southerly at Madras and Masulipatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Nagpur, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Akola and 14 at Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 7° above the normal at Masulipatam and Negapatam and the minimum 6° to 8° in defect at Agra and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially cloudy at Negapatam, Calicut, Goa, Ratnagiri, Amraoti, Nagpur, Rajkot Veraval, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Karachi and Allahabad. Light showers have fallen at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Cochin and Secunderabad. The weather is slightly favourable for light local showers on the Malabar Coast. The mail steamer "Assam" left Aden on the 15th and reports having experienced up to Laitude 14° 48'N., Longitude 53° 48' E, at midnight on the 16th moderate to light north-easterly to south-easterly winds and fine weather; to Latitude 16° 23'N., Longitude 61° 40'E., at noon on the 18th fresh to gentle south-westerly winds, passing clouds and south-westerly swell; to arrival at about 3 p.m. on the 20th moderate to light south-westerly to north-westerly winds and fine weather.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 22.

Pressure has increased in Northern India, briskly in the Punjab, and slightly elsewhere. Pressure is in slight to moderate excess in the Peninsula and Burma, and in moderate defect in the north-east of India. Winds are generally unchanged in direction. They are not quite so strong in Western and Central India. There have been some thunderstorms in Assam and Bengal yesterday, and duststorms in the Punjab and N.-W. Provinces, which have reduced the temperature in those areas. The highest temperatures are recorded in Upper Sind and South Behar, where the temperature is largely in excess. The skies are lightly clouded in Southern India, and much clouded in Bengal. General weather conditions are unchanged.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·794
Temperature of the Air	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	187

* From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Amoor route interrupted between Krasmojarsk and Irkoutsk.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius noon Wednesday, the 23rd instant.
Two direct wires to Burmah via Rangoon right, and traffic can also be diverted via Assam.
Cable Accra, Katonu and Accra, Lagos' interrupted. Telegrams for stations south of Lagos in West Africa can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.
With effect from to-day, Wednesday, the 23rd May, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to Rs. 3 as. 13 via Suez and Teheran; five annas less via Turkey. Two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran Rs. 1 as 4.
The following rates increased by one anna to Bushire and Jask via Karachi:—Rates increased by two annas Cochin-China and Siam via Moulmein Penang via Madras, rates increased by three annas to Russia including Caucasus via Teheran and excluding Caucasus via Turkey or Turkey. Odessa, Turkey (Europe and Asiatic) via Fao, Annam and Singapore via Moulmein or Madras, Cochin-China, Java and Siam via Madras Tonquin via Moulmein Aden via Bombay Cypress via Suez. Egypt all places via Turkey El-Arich or Suez. Rates increased by four annas to Russia, (Caucasus) via Turkey or Turkey Odessa Turkey (Europe) thro all routes except Fao, Java, and Penang via Moulmein Tonquin via Madras Persia (Except Gulf) via Bushire Asiatic Russia all places via Teheran Asiatic Turkey, all places (except Cypress via Suez) via Teheran or Turkey, Canada, Miquelon, Astoria, Connecticut and Hoboken all via Turkey N. A. Cables increase rates by five annas to Hongkong via Moulmein or Madras North America, all places via Turkey, Teheran or Suez N. A. Cables (except Nassau, Bermuda, Key West via Teheran, Canada, Miquelon, Astoria, Connecticut, and Hoboken all via Turkey only) New South Wales S. and W. Australia, Victoria and New Zealand via Madras. Rates increased by six annas to Seychelles via Bombay Aden, Key West via Teheran, Queensland and Tasmania via Madras. Rates increased by seven annas to Shanghai and Phillipine Islands via Moulmein or Madras Zanzibar via Bombay-Aden. Rates increased by eight annas to Japan via Madras and Mauritius, Mozambique and Natal (all places via Bombay Aden.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.
THURSDAY, MAY 24.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.)

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona, keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,715 tons, Captain H Mitchell, cleared yesterday for Bushire with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Drachenfels, 1,600 tons, Captain G Kennewey, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Evelyn, 1,529 tons, Captain A Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (14th May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Janetta, 2,179 tons, Captain W M Petric, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs S Rowe, Mrs M Hawthorn, and Miss E Hawthorn.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 288 deck passengers.

THE s s Æolus, 1,844 tons, captain W J Brackenbury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (22nd April, with a cargo of 3,564 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Company.

THE s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain O K Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (14th April) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Kerbela	1458	Watkeys	Not fixed		M M & Co
B	Starlight	1916	Muller	Hamburg	2-6	K N & Co
C	Chindwara	1486	Robinson	Calcutta		M M & Co
F	Drachenfels	1600	Kennewey	Hamburg	23-5	Glade & Co
G	Tannadice	1408	Leimer	Mauritius	23-5	H C Joosub
H	Courtfield					
K	Kurrachi	2317	J Inch	Liverpool	21-5	J Mackintosh
L	Bahaduri	824	H Keyzar	Karachi	22-5	S & Co
M	S Joakim	1007	Collins	Calcutta	15-5	H Habdoola
N	Start	1554	Thompson	Stettin		K Nixon & Co
O	Hannah M Bell		White	Trieste		Graham & Co
P	Janeta	2179	Petric	Hamburg		F Muir & Co
Alongside	L Brahmani	523	M Budroo			Shepherd & Co
30 Ton Crane	Bolemfontein					

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	21-5	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	542	S Ahmed	Bhownagar	22-5	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	St. Pancras	2481	Young	Havre		K Nixon & Co
2	Australia	2321	Taif	Liverpool	30-5	W & A Graham
3	Loodiana	2140	Staff	Not fixed		M M & Co
4	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	Genoa	2-6	K Nixon & Co
5	Ravena	1915	Cole	China	30-5	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	Horne	London	1-6	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2342	Bechtinger	Trieste		
9	Nurani	2748	Carson	Not fixed		J M & Co
10	Torr Head	3367	McCalmont	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
13	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Kola	496	Russell	Not fixed	M Mackenzie & Co
Kapurthala	672	Livingstone	do.	do.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Contesima ... Peters ... Not fixed.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Chyebassa (s)	Mitchell	London, April 11.
	Evelyn (s)	Wood	Aden, May 14.
	Æolus (s)	Brackenbury	Cardiff, April 22.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	H. M. S. Plassy	Taylor	Karachi.
	H. M. S. Assay	Kemp	Karachi.
22	Huzara (s)	Macfadyen	Calcutta, &c.
	Lobelia (s)	Owen	Genoa.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Deepdalle (s)	Mitchells	Bushire.
	Janetta (s)	Petric	Hamburg.

The steamer Drachenfels, Captain Kenneweg, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aston Hall, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" St. Enoch, for Dunkirk.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—1,330 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, and 35,100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 136 bales goat hairs, Esmail Kh-raz; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.
Australia s—29 bales wool, T Chimandas; 126 cwts coir yarn, J Laljee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—11 cwts ivory, Ebram Passia and Co; 7 cwts ivory Manilal Baldeo.
Carthage s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Courtfield s—300 bags kardiseed, Robertson Bros and Co; 1,901 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 140 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Drachenfels s—11 bales woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 15 bales cotton and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.
Starlight s—140 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—75 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—75 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 130 bales hemp, Nathu Lalljee; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 236 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 35 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 1,207 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Bloemfontein s—34,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 16,001 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,775 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Torr Head s—1,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—205 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Arab s—635 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts castorseed and 1,400 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.
Aston Hall s—990 cwts castorseed, 15,075 cwts groundnuts and 4,970 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAVRE.

St Pancras s—999 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 400 cwts mustardseed and 9,601 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 10,005 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 235 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 16,002 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 8,001 cwts groundnuts and 8,223 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts buffalo horns, O H Hassam; 12,053 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2,690 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.
Hannah M Bell s—770 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1 bale hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR GENOA.

St Regulus s—200 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts grounudnuts and 999 cwts raperseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers: 184½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Hannah M Bell s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—130 bales cotton and 145 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 567 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 635 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 68 cwts sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.
Idzumi Maru s—125 bales twist, C H Tata; 150 bales twist, M Mulraj.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—56 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 22 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co: 250 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Idzumi Maru s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 20.

Kanga, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, from Matheran

MAY 21.

Grant, Major, Bo, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.

MAY 22.

Grant, Lt, Bengal, 2-4th Goorkhas, on furlough, from Bakloh.
Walker, Lt, Bengal, 1-4th Goorkhas on furlough, from Bakloh.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Kanga, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to Naosari.

MAY 22.

Searle, Capt, Bo, 14th Infy, on duty, to Deesa.
Blundell, Major-Genl, Bo, Comdg Poona, Dist, to rejoin, to Poona.
Mansfield, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Lucknow.
Peck, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, to join to Allahabad.
Williams, Lt, Ms, 2nd Burma, on Garrison class, to Bangalore.
Harriss, Surgn-Lt, Bengal, I M S, to joint, to Allahabad.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr J H Cox, Jt-Magte, Saharanpur, privilege leave, for three months.
Mr F E Taylor, Under-Secy to Govt, privilege leave, for two months.
Mr L H Turner, Asst Commr, Naini Tal, to officiate as Under-Secy to Govt. N-W P and Oudh, vice Mr F E Taylor.
Surg-Maj C P Lukis, Civil Surg, on return from leave, to the Agra district.
Mr L W Teyen, Depy Collr, from Almora to Naini Tal, as a temporary measure.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF (24) BAGS RAMPATRI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kanjee Maljee's Godown, at Khoja Gulley, Mandvi Bunder, by order of Thucker Narondas Kanjee, and on account and risk of Khoja Nanjee Mayani, and Sha Dewchund Thackersey—24 bags of rampatri as per Contract, dated 2nd of Chaitur Sud, Sumvat 1950.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. James Davies, designer to Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, next to Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, specially designed and made to order at Messrs. John Roberts and Co.'s workshop for his personal use, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Andrew Smythe, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Mr Wimbridge, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, lamps, &c, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 42, Colaba Road, Upper Colaba, the very valuble and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and carved household furniture made to order, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, very handsome Satsuma and Kaga vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built comfortable landau, a handsome powerful bay Australian horse, very quiet, set of single and double harness, lady's side saddles, guns, revolvers, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Colonel PEARSE, Commanding, R. A.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Jafferabad cow in milk.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 four-seated open carriage in good order.
1 strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 bay Australian pony and harness.
1 strong-built single-seated office-shigram.
1 black Arab pony quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, Toshakhana articles belonging to the Government of Bombay, consisting of pieces of silk khess shawls, silk khess with gold borders, one sword, one gold enamelled box, copies of Dossabhoy Framjee's travel in Great Britain, copies of Cursondas Mooljee's travel in Great Britain, in Marathi and Gujerati, Gujerati and Mabarathi translations of Prof. Max Muller's lectures by B. Malbari.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGPADA.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Rajaram Govindram, under the authority vested in him under the mortgage deed, dated 8th February, 1889, and on account and risk of Esmalkhan Hussankhan, insolvent, or Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Esmailkhan Hussenkhan, an insolvent, and Habibkhan Esmailkhan, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Nagpada, in Pirkhan Ladkhan Street, near the Belasis junction road, together with the hereditaments, houses, and out houses (old and new) built or standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Assessment under old No. 64 and new street Nos. 9, 26, 28, and 30, 32 and 34, and Ward Nos. 3647 and 3679, respectively, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 3736-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and the said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the house of Chimnaji Raghoji, on or towards the south by the house of Khatiza Bibee, on or towards the east by the said Pirkhan Ladkhan street, and on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Sootar, and fronts eastward on the said Pirkhan Ladkhan Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba—

45 bales cotton (damaged by fire) Invoice 7- of 26-3-94.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 23, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. Harry Clark and Co., Tailors, Medows Street, Fort, will be continued TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15912, old Survey No. 246, and new Survey No. 9678, together with the bungalow or dwelling-house, stable and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Muncipality of Bombay under Ward No. 206, Street No. 291, all which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the seashore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehangir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SILVERWARE.

On FRIDAY, next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees, Krushnajee Rungjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Cumulsey Premjee, the mortgagor, the following:—

Silver ornaments called kundors, kudla, toda, lunger, panjdi, athasia, and silver pots, called koondi, tapeli, vatki, jaljari, gadva, lotas, kalasia, handa, gagar, tat and thali.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Philip Norbert De Sa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Joao Domingos Kiney, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, near Agur Bazar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by the ground of Dhunjibhoy Pallonjee and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2699, and street No. 164, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 23, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; Postage, Annas 4.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
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INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 22.

THE missing figures for the Supply of Cotton for all Europe last week are now given by Reuter as 3,550,000 bales for the total, and 347,000 for East Indians, showing a decrease of 100,000 bales, and of 9,000 bales, respectively, compared with the previous week. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, last Friday, was 3,680,000 quarters, or 150,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 100¼; and Indian Sterling Loan at 109¼. About £225,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered, at £53⅞. The price of Bar Silver advanced 3-16d. per oz., to 28 11-16; and in New York, the metal was 5/8 cent dearer, at 62⅞ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·88¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 101; Paris Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·19

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 22½s. per 421 lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk; Yellow Cawnppre Rapeseed, 85 per cent., at 31s. per 416 lbs.; and Brown Rapeseed, at 29½s. sellers; shipment this and-or next month, to Amsterdam, tone of the market steady; and Linseed at 37 3-8s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market re-opened yesterday after the Whitsuntide holidays, and closed steady; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having been 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; and Imports (including those during the holidays) 36,000 bales. The price of spot American Cotton remained at 3 15-16d. per lb.; American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 59-64d. for September-October. The Manchenter market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened with a steady feeling yesterday at 5d. per lb., lower to par, the number of bales offered at this Sale being 26,000.

The price of Cotton in New York was virtually unchanged yesterday, at 7 3-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·01 cents for August Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 balee; and the total figures this season compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts......	5,000	4,100	6,000
Two days' "	7,000	7,600	9,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893....	5,731,000	4,203,600	6,847,000

A return of demand from both quarters has been felt in our local Cotton market to-day, and a considerable business, aggregating 2,500 bales, has been reported, the feeling having been steady and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,300 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 167½-9¼; 300 Karanja, at Rs. 186-90¼; 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 189; and Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 198; while the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, say, 300 each of Bengal, at Rs. 159; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 186; 200 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 189; and Jolara Ginned, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 193¼; and Dhulia, at Rs. 154 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken by exporters ta a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,131	bales.
Wheat	41,613	cwts.
Linseed	67,237	"
Rapeseed	54,056	"
Gingelly	1,456	"
Poppyseed	3,686	"
Groundnuts	8,517	"
Castorseed	5,115	"
Rice	30,385	"

FREIGHTS are quiet; but firm for May-June shipment. For July shipment, to picked ports, a line has been done at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 0 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 11-16d. for Demand, at which latter rate a fair amount was again taken for the Bazaar, and the rate then became 1s. 0 11-16d. for both media of remittance. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 0 25-32d. for ready, and near forward delivery, and 1s. 0¾d. for the 8th June, and 11-16th July, at which rates a fair amount of business has been reported; forward Telegraphic being reported at 1s. 0 9-16d. for July, and 1s. 0½d. for September transfer, the market closing steady for ready business, and firmer for forward, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 0 21-32 to 11-16d. per rupee.		
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 0 21-32d.		"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 0 11-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	...1s. 0 25-32d.	"
France	3 "	...1·34½	"

with forward telegraphic quoted at 1s. 0 9-16d. for July transfer, and 1s. 0½d. for September.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at the opening rates for Fours, say 102¾ for cash, and 102 13-16 for the coming settling day, closing on the same level, in both positions. 100¼ has remained the quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for a Parsi holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	53 7-8
Bar Silver	28 11-16

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne reached Aden on Saturday, the 19th instant, at midnight.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Australien left Aden for Europe on Monday, the 21st instant, at 8 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	0 a.m.	..	...
Teheran	22	2	44 p.m.	...	19
Suez	22	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 22nd May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	...	1
" Kurrachee	..	9	...	1
" Madras	1	12	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 21.

10 p.m.	88·6
TUESDAY, MAY 22.	
8 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	88·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE BRETT—April 28, at Naini Tal, the wife of E A de Brett, I C S, (Central Provinces), of a daughter.

JONES—May 8, at Ajmere, the wife of H Sydney Jones A M I C E, Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, R M R, of a daughter.

PRESSEY—May 9, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain Arthur Pressey, 4th Regiment (P A V) B I, of a daughter.

ROLFE—May 6, at Rockville, Darjeeling, the wife of F H Hieron Rolfe, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DE STE CROIX—BARTLETT—May 8, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Philip de Ste Croix R N R, B I S N, Co, only son of Philip de Ste Croix, of St Aubins, Jersey, to Beatrice Alice, third daughter of the late Samuel Bartlett, Bengal Pilot Service.

DEATH.

BROWNE—April 29, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Charles Edgell Browne, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1894.

THE annual International Bimetallic Conference, held at the Mansion House, on the 2nd and 3rd instant, marks a distinct advance in the general appreciation of the importance of the subject which the Bimetallic League has been pressing on the attention of a hitherto apathetic public. It is evidence of the awakening interest in the question that the Prime Minister refers respectfully to the movement as "dealing with one of the most important questions of the day." Even a year ago it was not the wont of Ministers to speak of the bimetallic heresy in that tone. As Mr. Balfour observed, it is not so long since anyone who had what was called the "audacity" to express an opinion in favour of the double standard was supposed to be guilty of a heresy for which, if it were still the fashion to send people to the stake for heresy, would deserve the utmost rigour that either the secular or the ecclesiastical arm might impose. The distinguished leader of her Majesty's Opposition who may himself be in office next year boldly asserts that the consensus of economical opinion is now in favour of a double standard. It is not only that statesmen and members of both Houses of Parliament have been converted, but that, as the chief financial paper of the city points out, bankers and merchants of the very first rank have identified themselves with the once-derided doctrine, and that new and influential adherents are subscribing to it every day. Not the least notable of these is Mr. Leonard Courteney, who read a very able paper at the Conference showing the practicability of maintaining a ratio between gold and silver under an international bimetallic agreement. That most cautious of economists declared that all the professors of Political Economy in England are prepared to sign a declaration—and they have such a declaration under consideration—in favour, not only of the practicability of such an international agreement, but of its desirability. They may not be agreed upon any special ratio, and they may differ as to the degree of the advantages to be realised, but they are united in wishing an agreement to be established, and they believe that, if established, it can be maintained. Still more significant is the fact that the Royal Commissioners who were selected because there was some ground for the belief that they were competent to form a sound opinion on such questions, were all agreed that an international ratio can be maintained. They came to that conclusion from the experience of the past. They found that it was an uncontested and incontestable fact "that the price of silver, measured in gold," had remained steady from the beginning of the century down to the year 1873. During that long period the price of silver averaged 60d. per ounce, 59d. being the lowest point, and 61 3-8d. the highest. Now silver falls in price 2d. in a couple of months. The demonetization of silver by Germany in 1873, and the consequent closing of the mints of France, and in the other countries forming the Latin Union, caused the almost continuous decline until now when the rupee stands at 28d. an ounce, and is expected to fall still more. The ratio was maintained for more than seventy years without any appreciable variation, because of the existence of an international agreement. The presumption is that an international agreement amongst the great States would restore the equilibrium between silver and gold, and deliver the commercial world from the dangers which now threaten it on all sides.

Mr. Littledale, the late Governor of the Bank of England, is not alone in the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the monetary function of silver shall be restored, if the commerce of the world is to be carried on under healthy conditions and upon a solid and permanent basis. When the City of London is converted to this view the battle of bimetallism will be won. Unfortunately, the process of conversion cannot be expected to be rapid, but it has begun, and in such a matter it is always the first step that is the most difficult. The presence of Mr. Balfour at the Mansion House on such an occasion had the great advantage of prepossessing the strong Conservative instincts of City men in favour of the doctrine of bimetallism, which he so eloquently advocated. While abstaining from any political allusion, the late First Lord of the Treasury scored a telling point at the expense of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, *having laid down the highest* doctrines upon the subject of the interference with the currency of the country, made himself personally and directly responsible for an "interference" with the currency of India, the greatest example of the kind that has ever taken place in modern times. It is too generally forgotten that currency in every country exists solely through the interference of the Government with the right of every man possessing a piece of metal to be his own coiner and keep a private mint. Mr. Balfour adduced weighty arguments to show that a joint standard of gold and silver is a possible system; and that Great Britain is morally justified in adopting. He urged with great force that we should enter into international relations with the other great commercial peoples of the world in order to fix upon the most suitable basis attainable, the measure which is to decide all commercial international relations, not only now, but for all future time. He holds that England is a country which should be the first of all others to take the lead in this matter instead of resting in a selfish and stupid isolation which prevents this great international question from being settled once for all. He denounced as a dream worthy only of the mediæval ages the notion that each country should be left to deal with the monetary question by itself. He rightly holds that we have long passed the stage when each country was a national mint. The foreign nations, he argued, do interfere with our currency questions, and will continue to do so. *We have no choice but to see that they shall* interfere with some measure of regularity and, according to some pre-arranged conditions. The value of a standard, whether it be gold or silver, is, as he truly said, as little under control as the winds of heaven. A new country is found to contain gold or silver mines, and the standard of value is altered in a moment. The chemist or a mining engineer makes a discovery, which cheapens the reduction of ore, and the standard of value is again changed. Germany deemed it necessary for its dignity to have a gold standard; and the monetary relations of the whole would have been disturbed for the last twenty years. France found it impossible to keep open her mints for both metals, and the currency of all countries felt the effect. The action of the United States, said Mr. Balfour, "forced upon the English Government the adoption of the astounding system which now prevails in our great dependency." With these telling facts Mr. Balfour effectually disposed of the delusion, that England can stand isolated in the matter of currency arrangements.

From the purely Indian point of view the most interesting contribution to the deliberations of the Conference was Sir David Barbour's paper on the finance of India. In a masterly resume of the facts with which we in India are too painfully familiar, he placed before the Conference the disastrous effects of the divergence between the English and the Indian monetary standard—a divergence which has increased even since he spoke. The depreciation of the one standard has been heavy and continuous, while the appreciation of the other has been simultaneously contributing to make the result immeasurably disastrous to the finances of India. With a view to find a remedy for this state of things, the Government of India decided to stop the free coinage of silver and attempt the introduction of a gold standard, and he regretfully admitted that so far the results have not been satisfactory. The ex-Finance Minister did even take credit for the one element of consolation, that the rupee, which has fallen nearly to a shilling, is still 2d. above the value to which it would have declined had the Government of India allowed matters to drift. He does not speak confidently of the experiment of a gold standard; he admits that the introduction must be a work of time, and will entail further and heavy sacrifices. It may be noted in passing that Sir David Barbour gave no hint that the Government of India contemplate the well-considered "remedy," to which significant reference was made by Lord Elgin in February last.

IN the Government of India despatch on the Hindu-Mahomedan riots, the Governor-General in Council deprecates the activity of wandering ascetics in Benares and Behar, who, in addition to delivering inflammatory harangues, distribute "cow" circulars throughout the country. In several cases his Excellency finds that the Mussalmans were the aggressors in the matter of rioting, but religious intolerance on the part of the Hindus is rightly or wrongly placed foremost in the official despatch as the cause of ill-feeling and disorder. The Hindus, who do not consider themselves primarily responsible, consequently do not cease from agitating against cow-slaughter, and the Hindu community in Bareilly has just addressed a long memorial to the Viceroy "for favourable consideration." They make an extraordinary suggestion that the wishes of the majority shall dominate, and that the desires of the minority shall be disregarded. Of course, the majority embraces their own community, the minority the Mussalman. They represent that their grievances have a double aspect, firstly, that the action and the attitude of the local officials "show a new departure from the policy which the Government has hitherto observed with regard to the subject; which new departure has filled your petitioners with anxiety and alarm as regards the safety and the very existence of their religion," and, secondly, that the real facts of the recent events which took place at Bareilly have not been properly enquired into, and a wrong and distorted view of the same has been accepted as true by the officials. Whatever truth there may be in the second contention, it goes without saying that the first is entirely unsupported. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Lieutenant-Governor, in a resolution, to which we called attention at the time, reviewed the subject with infinite care and marked impartiality, and repeated the determination of the Government of India as well as his own to preserve the rights of all classes in the observance of their own religious customs. No matter how small a community it may be the right of freedom remains the same. But this to the Bareilly petitioners is a matter for complaint. They submit that the officials were wrong in that they directly or indirectly laid it down that the majority have no more right to complain of what is subversive of the very condition of their life, than the minority have the right of complaining against mere inconvenience and costliness. In fact, say the memorialists, these officials have practically declared that the grievances of the minority in respect of being deprived of convenience and cheapness are more urgent and more substantial than the grievances of the majority in respect of the very safety of their religion and life. Of course, the officials have said nothing of the kind, nor even suggested it, and the general character of their petition may be judged from the character of their observations. "Cow-killing," say they, "is the grossest nuisance to the Hindus, that is, the majority of the people, and is the most intolerable outrage to their religion and to their conscience. In fact, it is an essential condition of their life not to look upon cow-killing with their eyes. But the Mahomedans, that is the minority, would have it not as a religious necessity, nor as a condition of their life, but only as an economical means of securing luxury and adding to the grandeur of their festivities." In India, according to the last census, the Hindus number two hundred and seven millions and the minority, against whom the petitioners rail, number fifty-seven millions—a very substantial number to be asked to give up their customs. Government has hitherto, as far as possible, striven to prevent cow-killing at such time and in such places as can offend the religious feelings of the Hindus, and if, at Bareilly or elsewhere, the instructions were promulgated that Sir Charles Crossthwaite be conformed to, the causes of complaint cannot be very real. The minority must be protected as well as the majority. The policy of Government remains absolutely unaltered.

EAST African currency, its present position and its probable future is troubling our Zanzibar contemporary, in view of the development of Uganda and British territories generally in East Africa. In East Africa the most widely used coin is the Indian rupee, circulating from the Mozambique territories of Portugal to the Benadir coast of Italy. Though German rupees have been minted for use in the territory of the Deutsche Ost-Afrikanische Company, the Indian rupee circulates there. The Imperial British East African Company also issued a rupee currency of its own, but, we hear, that in view of recent restrictions in the development of the territory under their control their currency has not increased for some time, and there is a tendency to withdraw it in favour of the Indian rupee. In Zanzibar the active currency is Indian; German rupees circulate in the bazaars, but are not accepted at Government offices, and with the Company's rupees Zanzibar will have nothing whatever to do. Numbers of Maria Theresa dollars, however, circulate; the Arabs preferring them to any other coin, and, consequently, prices in Zanzibar are based on the dollar at forty-seven cents the rupee. Though the Maria Theresa dollar varies in value, the exchange between rupees and dollars does not. The value of the local pice, however, alters considerably, both as regards the Indian rupee and the Maria Theresa dollar. All these currencies, it may be well believed, with their endless fluctuations affect local trade to a serious degree. The Zanzibar paper gives an instance. On the 2nd instant the rupee had declined to a fraction over one and a penny, from sixteen pence in June, 1893; the relative value of the dollar in the same period fell from two rupees and three annas to one, twelve, six, while the Zanzibar in its turn declined in its relative value to the dollars from a hundred and forty-eight to a hundred and sixty. In view of all this, the Zanzibar organ demands to know whether it can be said that their present system of currency is a good one? There can only be one answer, so our contemporary does not trouble to record it, proceeding to ask others among them being, whether the newly developing territories in East Africa are to base their trade upon the depreciated rupee of India, and to be at the mercy of fluctuations in their currency caused by purely Indian financial difficulties, or if they are to possess a currency of their own, based upon a gold standard; and whether they may not start these new territories upon a healthier currency than that of India? Our contemporary asks that they shall do in East Africa what has already been done in British Central Africa, and at once: not after the rupee has penetrated to the furthest limits of British East Africa. Of course, it would be to our advantage if the rupee penetrated even further than the furthest limits of Africa, and if the natives would manufacture cooking utensils and war-clubs out of the metal. Self-interest would say, Let East Africa help us get rid of silver, but we cannot help sympathising with our neighbour in its efforts to shake off fetters such as bind us in India.

THE "May Meetings" at home (most of which are held in April) have, this year, been noteworthy for the large fallings off reported by the various foreign Missionary Societies. The London Missionary Society appears to have the largest deficiency, amounting to £33,000. Of course, this is attributed, and is no doubt attributable, chiefly to bad trade, but in the case of the London Missionary Society, no small part of the decrease in subscriptions in late years may be due to the charges sometime ago brought against its Missionaries in India. The Church Missionary Society reported a deficit of over £12,000; but a special appeal and whip were made to wipe it off; and at the Exeter Hall meeting, on Wednesday (May 2) it was announced that between £16,000 and £17,000 had been subscribed to the special fund. Towards this object eleven sums of £1,000 each had been given. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the audience when the result of the appeal was made known. Some remarkable figures were given at the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was the ninetieth anniversary of the Society, and the report stated that it had now translated the Bible, more or less entirely, into three hundred and twenty languages; 4,000,000 copies had been put into circulation during the past year, and in the ninety years of the Society's existence its total issues amounted to 139,559,008 copies. The Society had four hundred Bible women employed among the zenanas of India of the East. Its income was no less than £234,284-19-4 last year.

SIR THOMAS SALTER PYNE, the Ameer's agent, who arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer, Assam, on Sunday last, is a sojourner at the Esplanade Hotel, and intends to leave for Simla in a day or two.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO-CATCHERS, Assay and Plassey, under the Commands of Lieuts. Thos. H. Kemp, and W. H. Taylor, respectively, left the harbour, on Monday, for Karachi, where they will remain during the monsoon, returning here about the end of September next. Three torpedo boats also sailed for Karachi.

KUMAR SHRI RANJITOMHJI, the Light Blue cricketer, who was to have returned to India a short time ago, will, after all, it is expected, be available for cricket in England during the summer, as his present intention is to present himself for the Bar examination. Mr. Ranjitomhji is not eligible to play against Oxford, being a fifth-year man, and though he played for Cambridgeshire, which is only a minor county, last season, there should be little difficulty in the way of his playing for a more important county. The engagements of Cambs are few, and such a sterling cricketer as the famous Indian cannot be expected so devote all his energy to Cambs.

THE St. Petersburg "Novosti" publishes an interesting correspondence from Alexandria. Immediately after the arrival there of the Russian squadron Admiral Avelan paid a visit to M. Kojander, the Russian agent at Cairo. The latter, thereupon, requested his French colleague the Marquis de Reverseaux to bring his influence to bear upon the French colony not to arrange during the presence of the Russian officer in Cairo any festivities which might be interpreted as demonstrations, as certain political reasons and considerations of courtesy made particular reserve necessary. On the other hand, an invitation was accepted to a great French festival got up in honour of the officer at Alexandria. It was impossible to refuse, as Admiral Avelan had already accepted a similar invitation from the English. M. Kojander and the representatives of the Russian Society of Cairo also promised to put in an appearance at the French Festival, but Admiral Avelan himself was not able to go, as he returned to Alexandria indisposed. The letter concludes with the following Anglophobe remark: "The French festival proved necessary, for the English tried to spread the report that the Russo-German Commercial Treaty had severed the relations between Russia and France, and matters were so arranged by them that the Russians first visited the English and then the French."

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg, dated April 29, states that the provisional *modus vivendi* on the Pamir question, which, as already announced, was concluded last week between the Russian Government and Tching Tchang, the Chinese Minister, was the result of considerable concessions made by Russia to China. These include an engagement on the part of the Russian Government not to let the Russian troops push on to the portion of Pamir territory claimed by China pending the conclusion of a final agreement. This definitive settlement is hardly expected to be completed before the end of the year.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Her Majesty the Queen opened the Manchester Ship Canal to-day, and made a short trip on it. Her Majesty was received with immense enthusiasm.

The Mayors of Manchester and Salford and Mr. Leigh, M.P. for Stockport, have been knighted in honor of the event.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Political arrests continue to be made by the police in Russia. The police have captured a secret printing press at Saint Petersburg. Under the ruse of pretending that the house was on fire, the doors were opened, and the house entered, and many arrests made.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A commercial treaty between Austria and Russia has been concluded.

EXECUTION OF A BATCH OF ANARCHISTS.

Six anarchists, who were implicated in the late bomb outrage, at the Liceo Theatre, were shot at Barcelona to-day.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF STEALING ARMS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

James Parker and Thomas Gascoygne have been charged before the Extradition Court, at Bow Street, with criminal breach of trust and theft in selling arms from the Arsenal at Ferozepore to a tribe on the north-west frontier. The prisoners have been remanded.

AN INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

Tenders are invited for an Indian Loan of six millions sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. The minimum rate is fixed at 98.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN BAGHDAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 22.

More favourable reports are being received from Baghdad, the floods having abated considerably.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Rimmington has now taken over the charge of the appointment in the Military Works Department.

Captain Duff takes over the appointment from Colonel Ian Hamilton on or about the 15th June next.

THE STAMP ACT.

A new edition of the Stamp Act with recent amendments is to be published very shortly by the Government of India.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The Cantonment Code report has been returned to the Military Department for final consideration and disposal. After a full report has been published in the *Gazette of India* for the purpose of the consideration of the Local Governments the work will be published in book form by the Government of India.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

A decision will be arrived at concerning the new additional member of the Viceroy's Council in the beginning of July. The appointment now rests between Mr. Fryer and Mr. Mackworth Young.

THE DEFACEMENT OF STAMPS.

It has been finally decided that the order of the Post Office *re* defacing stamps will be carried out. The order has been submitted, however, to the Government of India for formal sanction before the notification is issued.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The following names may be expected to appear in the Birthday Honours' *Gazette* :—Mr. Clarke, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office, to be Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire ; Messrs. O'Callaghan and Fryer, K.C.I.E. ; and Mr. Westland, K.C.S.I.

THE STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will be present at the Staff College dinner on the 1st proximo.

RETIREMENT.

Mr. G. Smyth, Indian Civil Service, has been granted a retiring annuity of one thousand pounds

REGISTRATION REPORTS.

The review of the Government of India on the registration reports of several local governments and administrations has been received.

THE BERAR WHEAT CROP.

The report of the wheat crop of Berar for the season 1893-94 has been received. The total area under wheat is 928,480 acres against 984, 574 during the previous year, showing a falling off of 5·7per cent. Compared with the figures of the normal area of 892,365 acres. there is an increase 4 per cent. in the area sown, so that there exists no material difference under either heading. The decrease during the current year was most marked in the Amraoti and Bassein Districts. There is an increase of 4·4 per cent. in the wheat area in the Wun District. The standard rates in the province has yet to be determined by crop experiments. Export during the year is remarkably low, showing an exhaustion of reserved stock.

THE OPIUM CROP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 22.

The opium crop this year is the worse on record for the last twenty years ; the immediate result of this will be a rise in the price of the manufactured drugs.

THE IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

The *Pioneer* thinks the imposition of cotton duties is a certainty within the next few months as the financial situation is becoming intolerable.

THE SMEARING OF TREES.

Mud smearing of trees has reached the Azamgarh district. In these Provinces the mud is of two colours—yellow and green with cow's hair in each daub. Stones are also being marked by the same mysterious agency.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE SEPOYS OF THE 17TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

Court-martial on the sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry is still proceeding, the prisoners being assisted in their defence by a British officer.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CLERK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 22.

Mr. Candler, a clerk in the Military Accounts office, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, drew his pay on the first of the month in notes and cash, and left at the usual hour for his home at Barrackpur. Nothing has been heard of him since, in spite of enquiries by the police. No reason can be divined for his absence.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

THE financial troubles of India were lucidly set forth by a very competent authority, Sir David Barbour, yesterday afternoon, at the International Conference on bimetallism. You will, noodoubt, publish the full text of the important paper of the ex-Finance Minister of India, and it is unnecessary for me to quote from it here, except to draw attention to the ability with which Sir David showed how unfavourable the speculative element, which has been introduced in Indian finance was to good or economical administration. He sounded a note of warning, which should no longer go unheeded by the Secretary of State, by showing that the contentment and (as a consequence) the efficiency of the European services had been affected by their losses, while considerable political agitation had been caused in India. It was too soon to say yet whether or not the attempt of the Government of India to introduce a gold standard into India would be successful, but it was quite clear that its introduction must be a work of time, and that further and heavy sacrifices would be required. Great indeed would be the service to the British Empire of him who could show the Government of India a means of finally escaping from the difficulties which now beset them. It is unfortunate that so valuable a paper should have been delivered on the same day as a significant speech at Manchester by the Prime Minister, which has completely eclipsed what would otherwise have been the question of the hour. Still the Conference, which opened on Wednesday at the Mansion House, had previously attracted a good deal of attention, especially as regards the somewhat faltering exposition of opinion on the subject by Mr. Balfour. The Leader of the Opposition was careful to explain that he was only expressing his personal views on the question, in contending that it was now generally admitted that a double standard was possible ; and he urged that it was strictly consistent with public morality, and that it was also expedient. He admitted that the adoption of bimetallism would be attended with great difficulties, but held that those difficulties were likely to be increased rather than diminished by delay in grappling with the question. Mr. Courteney, M.P., subsequently read a paper on "The practicability of maintaining a ratio between gold and silver under an international bimetallic agreement," and this was followed by a discussion. It has for sometime been thought that the "leading journal" has had a considerable bias in favour of bimetallism, but it is quite clear from the comments it made yesterday on Mr. Balfour's speech that the *Times* has not yet surrendered its monometallic fortress. Mr. Balfour is thus lectured : "Those who love to revel in the intricacies of controversy about the currency will find an ample supply of their favourite amusement in the proceedings of the International Bimetallic Conference which met yesterday at the Mansion House for a two-days' feast of oratory. Mr. Balfour allows himself to be more headlong and intemperate in dealing with bimetallism than in his treatment of any other subject. We are not in the slightest degree overawed by his rather noisy asseverations concerning "the general consensus of scientific economic opinion" on the side of the double standard. But in plain English this means that several professors of political economy at the present day hold the pious opinion that an agreement between the leading commercial nations would suffice to fix a ratio between gold and silver. This is not a scientific opinion at all in any proper sense. It is a deduction from facts which are at the disposal of everybody, made by men mostly turned out of one school who have destroyed their own pretentions to authority by turning topsy-turvy the economic "science" of their immediate predecessors. They have shown us that in this "science" fashion rules as absolutely as in the science of dressing ladies' hair, and we accordingly set very little store by their opinion, or even by their consensus, to use a word which seems to give Mr. Balfour peculiar satisfaction. We prefer reason and, above all, experiment to any amount of professorial authority. It is very probable that within certain narrow limits the action of Governments may steady the fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver. These limits may be defined with probable accuracy, and they are never very wide. But fluctuations there have always been under bimetallic systems, however angrily bimetallists may deny the fact, and the conditions we have to deal with to-day are such that previous experience would stand in need of revision, even if its results had been far more favourable to interference than in fact they were."

The right hon. gentleman also has a severe critic in what is usually regarded as the Government organ. "Mr. Balfour's remarks," says the *Daily News*, "do not advance the matter under discussion by one single step. He affirmed that a great change had taken place in public opinion on this subject, and that "there was now a general consensus of scientific economical opinion, which had not existed for many years, thrown with an overwhelming balance of opinion into the scale of a double standard"—which is a very complete way of begging the question. Even if many converts to bimetallism have been made, the reason is not far to seek. Trade and finance have suffered severely during the last few years from the effect of a reckless speculation which cannot in the remotest way be connected with the existence of a gold standard, but the depression has been, and is even yet, obvious enough in all departments of business ; so that ample materials exist for discontent with the existing order of things. No better reason need be sought to account for the majority of the converts claimed by the bimetallic party. Add to these the representatives of interests affected by the fall in silver in connection with Indian trade, and thereby especially concerned in a restoration, if possible, of the depreciated metal, and the tale of the new adherents is soon made up."

The conference is looked at in a very different light by the *Manchester Guardian* which declares that practically the only serious argument now used against the bimetallists is the alleged impossibility of securing an agreement on any particular ratio. Of course, if we assume that the nations cannot and will not agree there can be no international agreement. But to argue that agreement is impossible because Great Britain, whose co-operation is rightly considered to be essential, has hitherto absolutely refused even to attempt to take part in the fixing of any ratio, and to advance this as an unanswerable reason why Great Britain should still decline to move, is very extraordinary logic. Moreover, it would be manifestly useless to negotiate if each nation before going into conference declared an unalterable determination unless those determinations happened to be identical. But in reality this very question of the ratio has been obscured by purely imaginary difficulties. The adoption of the old ratio would, of course, secure the adhesion of countries like France and the United States. But that ratio is supposed to be out of the question, and for two reasons. The first is that it is assumed that it would result in inflation in consequence of a great increase in the output of silver ; the second that it would cause a violent disturbance of existing contracts. As regards the first objection, nobody who understands mining for the precious metals believes that this would be the result. The increase in silver production has occurred while the gold price of silver has been falling, not while it has been rising. But even if the output were doubled and all the silver were minted, consumption in the arts ceased, and no paper money were replaced by silver, the addition to the world's money would be only 1 to 2 per cent. per annum. As for the disturbance of Eastern contracts by a sudden rise in the gold price of silver, it must be remembered that at present all contracts are liable to be disturbed, not only by a sudden fall, but also by a sudden rise. We very nearly got back to the old ratio within two or three months in 1890. A foreign agreement excluding Great Britain (which many monometallists desire to see established, and which the British Government has indeed twice offered foreign Governments inducements to establish), speculative syndicates, or one of those collapses of silver mining which have before occured—any of these events might permanently or temporarily restore the old ratio suddenly. On the other hand, the operation of restoring the ratio under agreement would be precisely analogous to that of resuming specie payments under which greatly depreciated paper has, with due notice, been over and over again gradually restored to par without any public or private inconvenience to speak of. Everything would depend on the length of notice given. As regards the general principle of bimetallism, one ratio is as good as another, but, contrary to a rather prevalent belief, there are not wanting good reasons for thinking that a high silver value ratio would bring into operation more of the incidental conditions guaranteeing permanence than even a low one.

While we are in the midst of the bimetallic controversy it is interesting to note that news comes from Washington to the effect that the silver agitation in Europe, and notably in Great Britain, is observed with the keenest satisfaction by the Administration of the United States, and is regarded as strong confirmation of President Cleveland's contention that the stable equality of gold and silver can only be secured by International agreement. President Cleveland has maintained that a firm adherence to the policy initiated by the repeal of the Silver Purchase Bill will inevitably secure the desired end. The President's theory was that the suspension by the United States Government of its efforts to maintain silver unaided would cause Europe to share the hardships and monetary stringency experienced in the United States, and, therefore, the movements now in progress in Great Britain, Germany, and France are regarded by the Government as evidence of the successful working of Mr. Cleveland's policy. But, notwithstanding the brighter prospects due to European agitation, the Government is not convinced that a satisfactory international agreement could be arrived at at present or in the near future. It does not believe that Great Britain and Germany are ready for a double standard. Moreover, any agreement attainable now would not, it is thought, realise the desire of the United States for the equality of gold and silver, and would probably postpone the result indefinitely. Therefore, the American Government declines again to take the initiative in view of previous fruitless conferences, and will wait until the Powers, and in particular Great Britain, are prepared to invite the United States to a conference having before it a distinct proposal for the rehabilitation of silver, and of which the members are charged with sufficient powers to insure a practical outcome.

I ought not to leave a topic which is by force of circumstances so deeply interesting to you in India, without calling attention to the elaborate statistics given by Mr. Giffen in his evidence before the Agricultural Commission as to the supply of precious metals. He argued that the reduced profits on farming to the tenant farmer and landowner arose not so much from the appreciation of gold as from the improved condition of the labourer. As to the fall in prices, he thought that might have happened even without foreign competition. He considered that the effect on rents of a rise in the real reward of the labourer was permanent, and to that extent if the foreigner continued able to produce at present real prices rents must remain permanently lower, measured by their purchasing power and apart from any question of money, than they were twenty years ago. The reason of so much agitation in agriculture as compared with other trades where the fall of prices had been equal was, no doubt, the magnitude of the capital invested in land. There was no industry he knew of in which the return to capital had formed so large a proportion to the gross receipts. Whereas in shipping 10 per cent. of the gross receipts might go to profit and loss, in agriculture it had been 50 per cent. and upwards. He considered that the tenant farmer and labourer had gained an increased remuneration at the expense of the landowner. Looking to the future of agriculture, he said that he believed now on general grounds, such as led him to anticipate a fall of prices in 1872, that there would probably be a rise in prices before long. The broad grounds on which he based that belief were that in recent years there had been a general increase in gold production, much of it under very favourable conditions, and the extraordinary demands which had occurred since 1872 appeared for the moment to be satisfied. It had been found by experience that a prolonged period of low prices diminished the cultivation of food and raw products, and tended to bring about a reaction in the opposite direction. He expressed himself as against any change of a serious character in our standard money to meet the fall in prices, for it was all-important not to touch money, especially in a country like England, with its widely extended commerce and engagements.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in the case of the "Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Limited, v. the American Trading Company." This was an appeal from a decision of the Chief Justice of her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan at Shanghai in an action in which the respondents were the plaintiffs and the appellants were the defendants. It appeared that the suit in which the verdict appealed from was given was one brought by the respondents against the appellants to recover damages for breach of contract for the sale by the appellants to the respondents of telegraphic transfers on London at specified rates in Shanghai sycee silver, or the equivalent thereof, to be exchanged in Shanghai within certain limits of time. The principal questions raised in the case were whether or not certain brokers' notes constituted completed contracts, as the respondents contended they did, or whether, on the other hand, as it was submitted by the appellants, they were made subject to the terms that they should only take effect upon an agreement being come to between the head office of the appellants in London, as the representatives there of the respondents, to finance the goods, for the payment of which the telegraphic transfers or exchange contracts were required through the appellant's bank in London, and whether or not on the assumption that the broker's notes did constitute a contract or contracts, it was an integral part of such contract or contracts that the goods for the payment of which the telegraphic transfers were required by the respondents were to be financed through the appellant bank. The Chief Justice, before whom the action was heard, gave judgment in favour of the respondents, the plaintiffs in the action, and from that judgment the appellants appealed.—Lord Watson delivered judgment affirming the decision of the Shanghai Court—though for different reasons—in favour of the Trading Company, the respondents, with costs against the appellant bank.

Gambling affairs are not supposed to figure in commercial letters, but as Monte Carlo is run by a limited company, it is quite permissible to refer to the annual meeting held in the Board Room of the Cassino on Monday. The season which has just closed has been a very indifferent one and the "bank" has suffered accordingly. The total receipts of the tables, as shown on the balance-sheet—namely, £880,000—are less by £80,000 than they were at this period last year. The very handsome profit, however, of £880,000 on a capital of £1,200,000 remains. Last year the £20-shares were quoted at £100, but the present fall in the dividend sent them down to £85. At the meeting the directors announced their decision to pay a dividend of £7 per share, which, with the interest coupon of £1 per share paid every November after the half-yearly meetings, brings the total revenue to £8 per share. Four hundred and eighty thousand pounds will, therefore, be divided among the shareholders, leaving £400,000 for working expenses. Out of this latter sum £50,000 goes to the Prince of Monaco. Forty thousand pounds has also been added to the reserve fund which was established eight years ago with a view to placing the Company in apposition to liquidate its affairs and reimburse its shareholders when the concession expires in 1913. Another fixed item on the debit side of the account is the £30,000 to the subventioned press.

MR. J. F. RUNCIMAN, in an interesting article in "The Art Journal" on the past, present, and future of the pianoforte, pleads for a smaller instrument for common use in drawing-rooms than the ordinary grand. One result, he predicts, will be that makers will begin to aim at quality instead of chiefly quantity of tone. Mr. Runciman's ideal of a drawing-room piano is in the old spinnet form, about five feet on the longest side, the keyboard end, allowing for compass of seven octaves, about four and a half feet and the other parts in proportion. The legs would be replaced by a frame-stand similar to that already used by Sir Edburne-Jones. Such a piano, he declares, would yield a sweet, pure, full tone, equal to that of the best "cottage ;" the itouch could be easy and even as the best made now, the "staccato" or "cut off," and other requisites need be in no way inferior.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD and Lady Elgin went out last Saturday to Mushobra for a few days' change. It seems odd, says the *Saturday Journal*, that people should go to Simla for one change, and from thence to Mushobra for another, yet great as is the change to Simla from Calcutta, the little suburb, far removed from any bazaar, offers better scenery and a purer air.

LAST week some wild rumours were circulated in Rangoon to the effect that Private White had been removed to Mandalay, had unearthed at the jewels, and had gone away again to England with them. This, however, is not likely to be true, for a careful watch has been kept up for his arrival in Burma.

THE question of the improvement of the subordinate service of the Forest Department is now being considered at head-quarters, although a decision will not be arrived at for some time.

THERE were never so many large steamers loading with rice in Rangoon as at present, each taking on board 6,000 to 7,000 tons of cargo.

CHOLERA is still prevalent in Monlmein. A regular epidemic has broken out in the Akyab jail, and the prisoners in irons have been turned out under a strong escort and been placed in huts.

THE coiners of bad money in Burma are in advance of the age. A gentleman has come into possession of a quarter rupee dated 1895 !

THE Government of Burma might easily raise a few more lakhs of rupees by re-introducing the Ganja Act, which was abolished and the drug prohibited in 1874. Before that time the sale of the licenses was a good thing for the State, and the sale of the drug was controlled. You cannot prevent the drug from being smuggled into the country, writes a correspondent ; and, it is said, a maund of it can be bought any day in Rangoon by those who are willing to pay for it and know where to go. A kerosine oil tin full of ganja weighs about 350 tolas, and costs in Madras Rs. 42. In Rangoon the drug is retailed illicitly at eight annas per tola.

SOME curious rumours having got about relating to the recent sad case of suicide in Bangalore, Col. Porteous, the Commandant of the 4th Pioneers, to which regiment the late Lieut. J. M. S. Groves belonged, has written a letter to the papers to explain that the unfortunate young gentleman laboured under a delusion for which there was no foundation, and finally shot himself. He was, the Colonel says, the soul of honour, and the evidence given by him in the case which was the cause of his extraordinary delusion was perfect truth, and had never been called in question.

A MUNICIPAL lamp-lighter was observed on the Strand Road, Rangoon, on a recent afternoon, stealing oil from the lamps that he was taking round to fix on the lamp-posts. He filled a bottle from half a dozen lamp-wells and handed it to another native for a few pice. Two Europeans witnessed the transaction and one of them in Hindustani asked the thief if he did not think his action wrong. The battiwallah replied : "Ah, Sahib, I only take a little oil from one lamp and a little oil from another, which makes no difference. But you should go and see what all the other people in the Municipality are doing."

THE Kashmiri Pandits have established an association in Srinagar which has for its object to introduce social reforms amongst their community. Its first anniversary was celebrated on the 12th instant with great *eclat*. The association, of which his Highness the Maharaja and Pandit Suraj Kaul are president and vice-president, all the leading citizens members, and Pandit Hargopal secretary, has to some extent succeeded within the short time of its existence in introducing reforms and putting an end to foolish expenditure on marriages and other festivities. The most important reform which is at present under discussion, and is about to be passed into a social law, is stopping child marriage. Thousands of people attend the meetings of the association.

IF anything could convert Europeans to vegetarianism, it would be the present weather and a visit to the Calcutta market, a contemporary thinks. What a contrast between the fruit and the meat stalls ! In the latter, although there is nothing to complain of in the arrangements, everything seems more or less repulsive, while in the former the abundance of flowers and greenery all sprinkled with water, and the mangoes and lichis and melons, not to mention the leeks and onions, are refeshing to the eye and suggest a perpetual feast. Moreover, if human instincts are to be relied on, the craving for mangoes in preference to steaks and chops must be a sure indication of what the natural man wants, and without turning vegetarian in all matters, one is strongly tempted to take the monkeys as an example, for they are the strongest among beasts. Good mangoes are already in the market, but the season is said to be a poor one, owing to cyclonic storms having prevailed when the trees were in blossom.

THE ill wind of exchange must have blown some good to the Indian paper mills, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette*. It has put a tax on imported paper, and ordained that in Government offices increased preference should be given to the cheaper Indian stationery. Private consumers of paper in large quantities are for the same reason withdrawing their home orders and giving them to the Indian manufactories. The effect must be a considerable stimulus to an industry that was already making good progress. There are nine paper mills in India—four in the Bombay Presidency, three in Bengal, one at Lucknow, and one at Gwalior. The out-turn in 1892 was 26¼ million pounds of paper, while ten years previously the quantity made was only 7¼ million pounds. In those earlier years, however, the paper turned out was coarse in quality, and suitable only for a limited variety of purposes. The quality has much improved of late, and the paper has had a large and increasing sale. Indian paper is already largely used in the Government offices, most of the familiar white and blue foolscap and much of the notepaper and envelopes coming from the Indian mills. A paragraph on the subject in the Parliamentary Statement of the Trade of British India repeats the question that has been frequently asked before, why the Indian paper mills don't make the tickets used on the Indian railway lines ? The 127¼ million passengers carried on those lines in 1892 used up a number of tickets the manufacture of which, it is estimated, would keep a mill running for not nearly half a year.

AT Longchng, in China, a young fellow from Taimingfu in Chihli, has been practising on the credulity of the people. He represents himself as possessing a bowl of marvellous virtues, which he proposes to take to Peking this year, and present to the Empress-Dowager, whose birthday is to be celebrated this autumn. He represents himself as having lived at one time in Shansi, and having then been suddenly spirited away to the Ling mountains, where he dwelt eighteen years and made the acquaintance of the gods. Seated in the room which he has prepared for him, he "kowtows" to all who come. The number of the deluded ones is immense ; men, women, and children flock to him by the thousand. A wooden sword which he carries is able, he asserts, to dissipate all evil influences. In order to have him flourish this wonderful weapon, presents of cloth, food, and cash pour in upon him. Mothers take him their children to name, and consult him as to proper amulets to hang around their necks to keep off disease and ill-luck.

IT is stated that the Emperor William, when he issued the recent Cabinet Order forbidding officers to bet on race-courses by means of the so-called "totalisateur,' did not contemplate the general abolition of the system. His Majesty is said to have made the remark that such a measure would mean the driving out of the devil by Beelzebub. What the betting machine would lose the bookmaker would gain, and if betting could not be abolished altogether, it was better to lose one's money honestly with the totalisateur. The Army, however, his Majesty added, must always give an example of self discipline, and for that reason officers must be prohibited from betting.

JOHN ROBERTS, the champion billiard player, has now realised the chief object of his professional ambition. The other night, at Manchester, in the course of a match he is playing in that city, he made an unfinished all-round break of 1,033, beating his own record by 166 points. Not very many years ago the idea of a player making a thousand off the balls without using the spot-stroke would have been regarded as ridiculous.

DR. PEAN, recently presented to his colleagues of the Paris Academy a man aged 41, from whom had been removed for tumours so much of the throat windpipe that speech was lost. An artificial larynx which Dr. Kraus agreed to make, had been inserted. This apparatus has been some time in use, and has restored the voice. It causes no discomfort, and the patient can himself insert it in his throat or remove it. The mechanism is formed of a spiral tube of silver covered with India-rubber. The Academy congratulated Doctors Pean and Kraus on their achievement.

THE Belgian Government to improve further the Ostend and Dover mail service, have decided to order from the Societe Cockerill, whose shipyard is at Hoboken, Antwerp, another vessel similar in type to the Marie Henriette, whose contractors' guarantee expired on the 22nd February last. The new boat is to be somewhat shorter, but with nearly similar accommodation to that in the Marie Henriette. The trial for speed will take place on the Clyde.

"BRIQUETTE," or block fuel, and its manufacture is the subject to be discussed by the Institution of Civil Engineers at their rooms, on Tuesday next, apropos of Mr. William Colquhoun's paper. Mr. Colquhoun looks forward to the time when this method of utilising the slack or coal dust, which used to be regarded as mere waste, will be extended to other waste products, such as charcoal dust, sawdust, coke breeze, friable iron ores, and cement, instances of the suitableness of which are cited by him. Various agglomerating agents have been tried, but though some of these have local advantages, it has been found that nothing comes up to good pitch derived from coal-tar. By the use of eight or nine per cent. of this substance, slack coal can be agglomerated into a form eminently suitable for storage purposes, waterproof, incapable of deterioration on exposure, of cohesion greater than the large coal from which it was derived, and finally, having heating qualities nearly equal to large coal.

THERE are fashions, it seems, in pulpits, and many of them, to judge by Mr. Langston's article in "The Argosy." This reverend gentleman tells a story of a vicar of a Cheshire parish where he was about to preach who had invented a contrivance on the screw principle, by which the clerk could either raise or lower the floor of the pulpit to any level. During the hyma, said one who had had experience of this apparatus, I felt myself screwed for the first time, and the idiot did not stop until my knees were visible ; when, seeing his mistake I came down with a run which did not lessen the too audible titter or my own confusion and fright. In another instance, three disused hassocks gave the occupant of the pulpit the proper elevation. These proved so unsteady that he was obliged to grasp the pulpit ledge with one hand and during the sermon needing this to find a reference the top hassock glided backwards, and he suddenly disappeared with a bang, Bible and all. An amusing arrangement is stated to be still existing at St. James' Church, Bath. Before the sermon the pulpit, a veritable Jack-in-the-box, is wheeled to the east end of the nave, and after the fifthly has been disposed of is duly trundled back again.

THE use of safety, or so-called "flameless," explosives continues to increase in the Midland mining country at home thus displacing gunpowder. Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector of Mines, reports that in the North Staffordshire district, the varieties chiefly in use are roburite and ammonite, trials also being made of ardeer powder and bellite. No case has come to his knowledge of any injury received from the fumes produced by those explosives, and although he has made inquiries of the workmen in several of the pits, no complaint has been made on the subject. The wisdom of adopting those safer explosives (with electrical firing) in dusty or fiery pits, is, Mr. Atkinson thinks, not to be doubted, and as further legal restrictions are not unlikely to be imposed on the use of gunpowder in coal mines, those who adopt them now will, as he points out, then have the benefit of their experience as well as the present increased safety. Mr. Atkinson further expresses the opinion that the substitution of these safer explosives for gunpowder, coupled with the spreading conviction that coal dust is the most important factor in extensive colliery explosions, and that it may be the sole cause of such disasters, will, he anticipates, have a marked effect in reducing the loss of life by explosions in coalmines.

PRINCE NICHOLAS GALITZINE has not enrolled himself in the Salvation Army ; he continues to be a member in good and regular standing of the Greek Church—the State Church of the Russian Empire. So states the writer of the memoir in the Salvation Army's organ "All the World," in contradiction, so far, of current rumours. On the other hand, the Prince has taken a deep interest in the work and organisation of the Army. He is a descendant of the ancient kings of Lithuania. His family is thus among the oldest in Russia, and he holds large estates in that country. It was while he was completing a journey through India, Thibet, and America in the interests of the Royal Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, four thousand miles of which were achieved on horseback, that he first saw a little knot of Salvationists holding an open-air meeting in the streets of Washington. Since coming to London he has made a study of the Army's work and its leaders, devoting especial attention to the social work. He has accompanied General Booth to many towns ; he has crossed to Holland, and looked into the Army's operations there, and he has now gone back to Russia, with a great wish, we are told, for an extension of some part of the Army's Relief Scheme to Siberia.

THE French "dot," or marriage portion, which plays such an important part in French plays, as, indeed, in real life in France, is generally supposed to belong exclusively to the wife. For this reason, when husband and wife agree to separate, it is usual for the latter to take her property with her for her exclusive use. This view, however, has been contested in the law courts by a restaurant-keeper named Bruitte. M. Bruitte married, in 1891, a widow who was supposed to be worth 40,000 francs. In reality the property was in securities on which a loan had been granted by the Bank of France. The husband offered to repay the loan in order to get back the securities, but the Bank refused to allow the transaction without the consent of the wife, which was not forthcoming. Thereupon, M. Bruitte brought an action against the Bank, and the courts have decided that he was right in his connection, the dowry being the property of the husband. It is thought that the decision will lead to a strong agitation in France for a Married Women's Property Act.

A WORD of warning to those who are attracted by the allurements of the stage is given by Miss Fanny Brough. There is a good deal of exaggeration, so this clever lady has told a "Cassell's Saturday Journal" interviewer, with regard to the salaries paid to certain classes of performers. She has often surprised herself by her discoveries in this matter, for she has often supposed that so-and-so was enjoying a very good salary, and has discovered that the salary was in reality a very small one. Salaries in London have improved, she admits, since she first went on the stage. But in the country there has been a serious reduction. A "jeune premier," or "walking gentleman," who could always count on 8*l.* to 10*l.* per week with a touring company, now often has to be content with 5*l.* or 6*l.* Another thing stage-struck people who read about the high salaries received by this actor or that actress forget, is the time lost by most members of the profession when out of engagements. Excellence in the actor's art can come only by experience, for which reason Miss Brough does not recommend those who are determined to go on the stage to join a touring company, which plays, perhaps, only one piece for six months or more. Better far is it to become a "super" at a London theatre, and then watch and wait until promotion is obtained to the position of an "under-study."

WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO INVADE ENGLAND ?

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S OPINION.

As a sequel to a recent series of articles on the Army, a representative of the *St. James's Budget* sought out an eminent authority in the person of Sir Charles Dilke, in order to learn his views on the efficiency of England's national defences. In the course of conversation Sir Charles, in answer to a query on the part of the representative, said that he considered that these occasional war scares did no one any harm :—

"In fact, said he, they often do much good. They give rise to questionings, and make the nation think and see just how we are placed. People have the matter forced upon their attention in this way ; and as to a popular feeling of uneasiness forcing Government, into a course which may be opposed to a policy that under the circumstances appears to it clearly advisable—such a thing would never be, for every one is quite agreed about the subject in the main. Both parties see the absolute necessity of maintaining an absolutely indisputable command of the sea, and that is all that the popular agitation cries out for."

Our representative also asked what SirCharles thought of the possibility of England's ever being invaded.

"Well, no Power could possibly even attempt such a thing unless we lost all command of the sea. A sudden unexpected invasion would be out of the question nowadays ; it could not be carried out under the conditions of modern warfare, with the present system of large armies. Even if our fleet was not on the spot to prevent it, it could not be done. Why, to transport even a single army corps would require a steam fleet which would take a very considerable time to get together. And so long as we had even a partial command of the sea it would be an easy matter to stop such a thing. For, of course, besides a total undisputed command, there might be a disputed command of the sea. In fact, it would be more probable than entire loss of control. Take such a case as that England was engaged in the Mediterranean and was beaten. Our ships there—the flower of our navy—would be disabled and crippled and we should have lost part of our command ; but, at the same time, we should have a sufficient force round the coast to harass an enemy, so that he could not invade the country—or, at least, to render an invasion so hazardous an undertaking that no Power would attempt it."

"But if command of the sea were once lost ?"

"If it were lost and could be even partially regained, we might prevent an actual invasion. But if it were completely gone, to my mind invasion would be the only possible sequence ; and, once invaded, England would be swept out of existence in a week. If we ever do lose command of the sea to this extent, our time has come ; invasion will be a certainty, and we could offer absolutely no resistance."

"But the volunteers," pleaded the interviewer ; "surely they would at least serve to annoy the invading force, and so prevent the actual disembarcation of the troops ; it would be no easy matter to land an army in the face of even irregulars."

"Quite so ; but I do not think that the volunteers would be of actual service. Moreover, we have no generals who have been taught to control and manage a large volunteer force in the field. We do not understand these matters in England, because we never have occasion to learn them. Then, again, we have no artillery—at least, nothing like sufficient artillery for so vast a body of infantry ; and without generals, without artillery, the volunteers would be of no use whatever."

"Then of what good are the volunteers ?"

"Well, mainly, to allay the fears of those who do not understand these things. The public feels that it has some sort of protection, and does not worry the Government with its anxiety. It might be necessary to despatch our Channel Squadron to a distance, and it would be easier for Government to do this with a volunteer force at home than without. It quiets the public mind to feel that it has an organized force ready for the field at any moment in the country. Without it there would be an outcry at once if the home fleet had to be sent away, and in this way Government might be hampered in an absolutely necessary policy by those that do not understand. When these people see encampments all along the south coast, and a good array of white tents on the Hog's Back and the North Downs, they are quite happy."

"What do I consider the chances of our entirely losing command of the sea ?" resumed Sir Charles Dilke. "Well, take the worst case. Suppose that Italy left the alliance of the Central European Powers, and joined Russia and France against England. It would be a simple matter—or, at least, not an impossible one—for our Mediterranean fleet to be overcome by one in no respect superior to it. Our position in the Mediterranean is a very helpless position. We have no suitable harbours, no dockyards. Our ships would be disabled, and could not be repaired without coming home ; they would be cut off. Meanwhile we should be harassed in the extremities of our empire, our forces would be drained from England, and then it would be a possibility, if not, indeed, a probability, that our fleet would be entirely vanquished."

"And invasion would be inevitable ?"

"Quite so."

"Then it is purely a question of naval supremacy ?"

"Yes ; but as I have already said, before an invasion could become an actuality, it would be necessary to collect a steam navy for transport. To bring over 100,000 picked men, it would take France some weeks to concentrate sufficient shipping. The massing of the requisite fleet could not be done secretly. You can't fill Cherbourg, and Calais, and Dunkerque, and Boulogne with steamers secretly in a single night, and with our home reserves and coast-defence ships we could still stop such concentration. The vessels would have to be conveyed on their way to the various ports. Of course, this would be done by torpedo-boats, of which the French have many more than we have, but quite apart from torpedo-boats being fine-weather appliances only, they would soon be worn out. They would be kept constantly at it—have to be here, there, and everywhere—and this is just what they could not stand for any length of time."

This was reassuring. But Sir Charles was most emphatic that the strength of our navy should be maintained. It is obviously madness to run the risk of—as he put it—being swept out of existence, in the hope that at the last moment we may by a fortunate chance avert such a calamity, for the sake of saving a few thousand pounds now.

Speaking of what line of policy a foreign Power anxious to annihilate England would probably adopt, the right honourable baronet pointed out that our colonies and dependencies would be very likely to be the first to suffer. "In fact," he continued, with a slight smile that made one perplexed as to how far he was in earnest and how far speaking ironically, "there is no knowing but what the naval warfare of the future will not be carried on in the Indian Ocean or on the coast of Africa. But, of course, the policy of our foes will be so dependent upon circumstances that it is quite out of the question to attempt to predict it. Obviously, to take the matter of Italy's attitude alone, it will make all the difference in the world. France's course would be one if Italy remained strictly neutral ; an entirely different one if it sided with England, and the very reverse, perhaps, if it allied with France against England. And in just the same way our policy will all depend upon the alliances of Powers."

"Then the whole chances of invasion may be said to hang upon the word "Alliance."

"Yes. And for this very reason the whole English policy of any party is strictly planned to make us always independent of alliances. We occupy a somewhat unique and envied position in the balance of Powers, and it is essential that we should be prepared to resist at sea any possible combination."

On the whole, then, I may take it, Sir Charles, your opinion of our present state is a reassuring one ?"

After a pause—all the more remarkable for the fact that, as a rule, Sir Charles Dilke speaks readily and decisively, as one who has thoroughly mastered his subject—came a dubious "Yes," qualified by "It all depends upon our having an absolutely indisputable command of the sea, and being able to retain such a command in every conceivable contingency."

REGENERATORS of the drama continue to show good deal of activity in Paris in spite of the sneers of an unappreciative world. At the last performance of the Theatre Libre a "theatrical novel," called "The Missionary" was given, the peculiarity of which was the introduction of a personage who commented on the action from time to time, after the fashion of the chorus in the old Greek tragedies. M. Antoine, perched in a sort of Punch-and-Judy show on the stage, commented from time to time on the "psychological condition" of the different personages, who obligingly remained still while he did so. The effect was ludicrous in the extreme, and the plot of the play being equally ludicrous, the performance excited loud laughter, in which the very elect could not help joining. Of course, the story of the theatrical novel was extremely lugubrious. "Our young men," says M. Claretie, "are not gay. How comes it that they have such a relish for what is horrible ? It is certainly not the instinct of the French race. I suppose the fashion will die out, as have many others equally devoid of reason ; but just now it is extremely provoking."

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Any one who spent the week before the mail left at Hoylake saw a week of the best golfing possible. On Monday and Tuesday the Royal Liverrpool Golf Club held their Spring Meeting, on Wednesday and the two following days players were busy trying conclusions for the Amateur Championship, and on Saturday the club held a professional tournament. It is, however, with the middle event that we have to deal. A record entry was made, sixty-four players having signified their intention of playing. This may be accounted for by the fact that Hoylake is the most central green played on, in this competition, for both Scotch and English players. Wednesday morning saw the commencement in rather showery weather. Mr. W. E. Fairlie and Mr. A. F. Macfie (who in 1885 won the competition promoted by this club, out of which meetting has sprung the Amateur Championship meetting) were the pair drawn to open the proceedings. A tough match was looked for; but it was rather a runaway one, in favour of Mr. Macfie.

Some of the best players, of course, secured rather hollow victories; but on the other hand one or two of the cracks had very hard fights to get through. Undoubtedly the best game of the day was the match between Mr. Horace Hutchinson and Mr. F. G. Tait. It was evident that an even game would be the result, when neither party could claim advantage at the turn. Mr. Hutchinson just held the lead two holes from home; but on the seventeenth green Mr. Tait got down a fine put and squared the match; halving the last hole caused the first to be again played. Mr. Tait holed out in four and won the match. The winner of the championship last year, Mr. P. C. Anderson, was thrown out in the second round by Mr. Henderson, another fine Scotch player.

Thursday saw another tight Match between Mr. Hilton and Mr. john Ball, of Leasome(cousin of the present holder). At one of the holes Mr. Ball, in the opinion of one of the spectators, grounded his club in sand. His opponent, on hearing of this, claimed the hole. Mr. Ball denied the impeachment, and, seeing that at the finish there was only a hole difference between the parties, the committee had to arbitrate. They upheld Mr. Ball; and on playing off the tie Mr. Hilton won his match, and found that he had to meet Mr. Tait (as last year, at Prestwich) in the next round. This was undoubtedly the match of the two days. Mr. Hilton commenced by standing two up after playing four holes, and it was not until the tenth green was reached that Mr. Tait could get on even terms. Playing in his best style, Mr. Tait, at the eighteenth tee, found himself dormie, and, halving the last hole in four, left himself once more the victor of Mr. Hilton. Thursday night found three of last year's semi-finalists again in the same position—Mr. Laidlay, Mr. Tait, and Mr. Mure Fergusson. The other player was, of course, Mr. Ball, so that the affair stood in the position that Scotland had three chances of taking the trophy to England's one.

The games on Friday morning, from a spectator's point of view, were very disappointing, Mr. Ball defeating Mr. Laidlay rather heavily, being 5 up 3 to play. Mr. Laidlay did not in this game play his usual good game, and he was especially at sea on some of the greens. Meanwhile Mr. Mure Fergusson and Mr. Tait were settling who should enter the final. The former is probably one of the most difficult players to overcome in a match. Mr. Tait just held the advantage at the turn; this he lost at the Alps, through getting in some rushes. From here Mr. Mure Fergusson forged ahead, and ran out the winner by 4 up 3 to play.

In the afternoon the final took place, before some thousands of spectators, whose conduct might have been more in accordance with the wishes of the stewards, who had great difficulty in keeping them from interfering with the game. With Mr. Horace Hutchinson as referee, a start was made at 2,30, and immediately the weather broke down, and rain fell in torrents, with occasional thunder and lightning, until the finish of the game. At first it looked as though Mr. Ball was going to run away with the game, since he placed the first four holes to his credit. The Scotch representative then showed himself in better form, and succeeded in halving the next hole, and at the turn had reduced Mr. Ball's lead by one. He further reduced this at the next hole, playing on to the green with a faultless two. The "Alps" saw Mr. Fergusson on the green with a beautiful third shot; he had the hardest luck here, as his ball lay on the lip of the hole with his fifth, and he had to be content with a half. Mr. Ball now lost his lead, and with four holes to play the game was even. Two more halves were then the order of play, and then Mr. Ball, playing a bold stroke with his brassy, carried the bunker at the seventeenth; while his opponent got bunkered, and lost the hole. The crowd now gave a great deal of trouble and at last ranged themselves round the last green. Both drives were good, and their second shots lay through the green; Mr. Ball played the odd, his opponent lay better with the like, and then another stroke saw each ball disappear, and for the fourth time Mr. Ball was hailed as the Amateur Champion.

ST. ANDREWS AND ITS LINKS.

The St. Andrews Links Bill came before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon (May 1) Sir James Kitson presiding. The bill was promoted by the Commissioners of the city and Royal Burgh of St. Andrews who proposed to acquire the links of St. Andrews, for a public park and recreation ground. The opponents of the bill were the trustees of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, who were represented by Mr. Cripps, Q. C., and Mr. Mackenzie; the owners and inhabitants of St. Andrews, for whom Mr. Erskine Pollock appeared; and Mr. James Cheape, for whom Mr. Balfour Browne, Q. C., and Mr. Bolton appeared. The promoters of the bill were represented by Mr. Bidder, Q. C., Mr. Pembroke Stephen, Q. C., and Mr. Clifford, Q. C., Amongst those who watched the proceedings were Mr. Graham Murray, Sir John Leng, Mr. Edmund Robertson and Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Bidder, in opening the case for the promoters, said that St. Andrews was par excellence the centre and home of golf. At the end of last century the town of St. Andrews appeared to have been in very low water financially, and under stress of their financial difficulties they sold the solum of the Links to a Mr. Dempster, reserving however to the community the right of recreation and golf playing. The soil of the links subsequently became the property of Mr. Cheape, but the rights of recreation were still reserved to the inhabitants. Last year the Commissioners of St. Ahdrews came to the conclusion that it was very desirable that they should negotiate for the repurchase of the proprietary rights of the links, which they parted 100 years ago. They made an offer to Mr. Cheape for the purchase of the proprietary rights for the sum of £4500; but the Royal and Ancient St. Andrews Golf Club also opened up negotiations for the purchase, and offered £5000, and it was ultimately intimated to the Commissioners that Mr. Cheape had agreed to sell his rights to the golf club for the sum, making certain reservations in respect of himself and his property. He found from a report of the proceedingf of the club that they had in view the construction of a new golf links which should be limited and private for members of the club. That was the point upon which their views diverged more than any other. The right of recreation over the whole of the links had from time immemorial been secured to the whole public community of St. Andrews, rich and poor together, and they did not think it right to sanction any proceeding by which a portion of these links over which the whole public had rights of recreation should be appropriated for the private links.

Provost Macgregor, of St. Andrews, was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Clifford, he said when the Town Council resolved to promote a bill for the acquisition of the links, they naturally expected the support of the golf club. At a meeting of the ratepayers on the 25th of September a resolution was passed cordially approving of the action taken by the Town Council for the purchase of the links, and at the last municipal election all the twenty candidates pledged themselves, at the nomination meeting to support the purchase by the Council.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cripps—At present it was open to anyone to play golf upon the links.

Will not your bill destroy existing public rights, seeing that while people play without payment now, they will have to pay under the bill?—The Corporation can make no profit out of his arrangement. They wanted the bill solely that the Corporation might administer the rights of the links in the interests of the public. He was not aware that the only reason, as suggested by counsel, for going outside the Parks (Scotland) Act and the Burgh Police. (Scotland) Act and applying for a special Act was that they might be enabled to make a charge for a public recreation ground which those Acts did not allow. They wanted to be custodiers of the links, because they did not know what people might do afterwards. He could not say whether everyone got perfectly equal treatment on the links, whether he was a member of the club or not. It was not necessary to take a plebiscite of the ratepayers on this question, because the Commissioners had brought the matter before the ratepayers by public meetings. Asked if the Commissioners were prepared to spend £300 or £400 a year to keep the golf links up to their present condition, witness said he did not think they would have to keep them up to their present condition.

Would you leave them in a worse condition?—So far as bunkers and hazards were concerned, he would not maintain them in their present condition.

By Mr. Pollock—A requisition signed by 284 persons to take a plebiscite was received, but for the reasons he had stated the Commissioners did not act upon it. There were 1500 ratepayers in the burgh.

Do you not think 284 out of 1500 a substantial number to request a plebiscite?—They were not all ratepayers.

By the Marquis of Granby—He did not think it would result badly for the town if the Ancient and Royal Golf Club shifted from St. Andrews.

As Mr. George Murray, Postmaster of St. Andrews, and a member of the Town Council, said he was a golfer of some experience, and a member of the Thistle Golf Club, being the first chairman of that club. Besides the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, there were four other clubs at St. Andrews—namely, the St. Andrews, the Thistle, the University, and the Guild. The St. Andrews had a membership of 84, the Thistle 60, the University 47, and the Guild, 26. All the members of the St. Andrews Club were resident; 56 out of the 60 members of the Thistle were resident; all the members of the University Club were resident, in the sense that they were resident as students for six months in the year; and all the 26 members of the Guild Club were resident. The membership of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was 909, of whom only about 80 were resident. The four other clubs were heartily in favour of the promotion of this bill by the Town Council. He was very much surprised to find an opposing petition from the Royal and Ancient Club, notwithstanding their letter of the 26th September approving of the action of the Town Council.

Mr. Stephen Williamson, M. P. (formerly representative of the St. Andrews Burghs), examined by Mr. Clifford, said the links of St. Andrews was the only recreation ground for the people of that city, and it was a very favourite resort for golfers. He considered it was the bounden duty of the Local Authority of St. Andrews to endeavour to agin become proprietors of the links.

Mr. E. Robertson, M. P., thought it was essential that the contract and proprietorship of the St. Andrews Links should be in the hands of the Town Council. He did not think an arrangement by which the Royal and Ancient Club should have a separate links would work well.

Sir John, Leng, M. P., also gave evidence in support of the bill.

Mr. Patterson, Provost of the city for six years up to November last, said he believed he was the largest owner of property in the city. He was a golfer and a member of the Royal and Ancient Club. He was convinced that it would be for the advantage of the inhabitants of the burgh that the links should be reacquired by the Corporation. He never expected there would be the slightest opposition by the Royal and Ancient Club to the acquisition of the links by the town. It would be most unfortunate for the Club itself should it became the owner of the links, because it would be face to face with difficulties which it would not surmount. The links could not be managed without statutory powers. He did not think, if the bill passed, there would be the slighest difficulty in coming to an amicable arrangement with the Club. The town depended very largely for its prosperity on the attractions it offered to visitors. That was a reason why the proprietorship of the links should be in the hands of the town. The charge proposed in the bill was very reasonable. There was a good deal of wear and tear on a golf links, and golfers were quite prepared to pay a reasonable charge for that wear and tear. Under the bill the ratepayers of St. Andrews would be exempt from the charge, and he hoped it would be possible to come to an arrangement with the Royal and Ancient, so that there need be no charge levied.

Mr. Graham Murray was then called, and, after giving an account of the negotiations that had passed between the Royal and Ancient Club and Mr. Cheape, with a view to the purchase of the Links, made the following proposal on behalf of that club:—They would be willing to pay for the upkeep of the old links, which would cost about £300 a year, lay out a new course, at a cost of about £2000, keep it up at an expenditure of about £150 a year, and pay £125 to the Town Council, the Club having, for the three summer months of year, the exclusive use of the new links. Exclusive meant only against visitors, the ratepayers of St. Andrews being allowed equal rights with the Club.

Some discussion upon this proposal took place between the counsel, and as it was evident no agreement could then be come to.

The Chairman said they must proceed with the case.

Other witnesses were examined, and the case was again adjourned.

A London correspondent heard later that there was some prospect of a compromise on the point at issue. Provost M'Gregor caused some amusement by the speed at which he gave his evidence, and the troubles of the official shorthand writer reached a climax when the Provost proceeded glibly to refer to bunkers and hazards. An agonised ejaculation of "What!" brought the Provost to a standstill, amid a titter from those present, and he had to repeat his remark. The learned counsel presistently spoke of "goff" and "goffers."

With a view to popularising the new nine-hole course at Cambuslang, a match, consisting of 36 holes, was played over it on Saturday by W. Auchterlonie, St. Andrews, the open champion, and W. Fernie, Troon. The record of the green was 38—made by Mr. J. Shaw Troon—but in the course of the play on Sturday Auchterlonie lowered it to 35. The match was won by Fernie by one hole.

The members of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews on Wednesday, competed, in most unfavourable weather, for the Silver Cross and Bombay Medal. The former was won by Mr. F. G. Tait with a score of 83, and the latter by Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville with a score of 84.

In a match between the Captain (Mr. David Brown) and Mr. G. Wright, played the other day at Penang, a notable performance was achieved by the former. Playing a very steady game, as reference to the undernoted score will show, Mr. Brown completed the round of nine holes in 30 creating a new record for the Penang Links. Thefollowing is the detailed score—4-6-4-3-5-5-3-4-5 =39.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,52,000	1,97,000	4,000	6,53,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	297	2	390
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	24,10,805	66,98,841	85,266	91,94,912
Total for 18 weeks..	25,62,805	71,95,841	89,266	98,47,912
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,251	4,61,137	4,563	5,79,951
Per mile of Ry do.	68	275	3	346
Total to corresponding date do.	22,93,681	67,51,750	88,005	91,33,439

Increase for the week .... Rs. 73,046
Do. to date 7,14,473

The system of preparing the tea for drinking in Tibet is thus described by the late 'British Commissioner for the Sikkim-Tibet Convention:—Take a handful of brick tea; rub it between the hands until it is well loosened, then put it in an open vessel with a little water and alum or wood ashes; keep on boiling the decoction (adding a little water from time to time to counterbalance the loss by evaporation) until the infusion is black as ink; then pour into a "choongo" or long churn, filling up with boiling water, and two or three chittacks of butter and salt to taste, and churn with a wooden whisk until the mixture becomes like a rich-brown greasy soup. It looks nasty, but one can get used to it and it is sustaining.

In a village church in the Waldeness Valleys there arose, the other day, an uproar because the pastor, after he had finished his sermon, allowed a female Salvation Army officer to ascend the pulpit, with the intention of addressing the congregation. No sooner did the people see a petticoat fluttering up the pulpit steps than they, with one accord, left the church. When the authorities of the Waldeness churches heard of the matter, they suspended the pastor, sending in his place the Rev. Cavaliere Mille, one of the pastors who received the King last summer at Torre Pellice, and announced that, should circumstances require it, they would resort to still more energetic measures. So says a letter from Turin.

BEAUTY-CHARM.—Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the day for rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety, keeping the complexion bright, blooming and clear and for removing black specks, unsightly blotches, &c., on the face; and the lovely clearness it imparts is simply astonishing.—2s. 6d., of MADON, SONS & Co.—Bombay.

THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

MR. COURTNEY AND SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH.

At the meeting of the Bimetallic League held at the Mansion House, London, on May 1 and 2, Mr. Courtney, M.P., read a paper on "The practicability of maintaining a ratio between gold and silver under an international bimetallic agreement" He said it was a somewhat staggering fact that twelve men, having been selected presumably because of some special qualifications for the work, and having given two years, more or less, to its consideration, came in the end unanimously to the conclusion that a stable ratio between gold and silver might, by agreement, be maintained in any condition of the future that could fairly be contemplated. They said: "We think that in any conditions fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to (the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and the Latin Union) were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetallism at the suggested ratio. We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent." He had some reason to know that the experience of the five subsequent years had confirmed the confidence of these authorities in their conclusions so that they had two years' deliberation followed by more than five years' observation of international developments supporting the opinion of the practicability of an international bimetallic tie. Further, it was said that all the professors of political economy in the United Kingdom were prepared to sign a declaration, and indeed have had it under consideration, in favour net only of the practicability of an international bimetallic agreement but of its desirability. They might not have agreed upon any special ratio, and there might be differences between them as to the character and degree of the advantages to be realised; but they were united in wishing an agreement to be established, and what they desired to establish they believed could be maintained. There was a concurrence of authority sufficient to make common-sense reconsider its first conclusions, but he was the last man to think that that or any other matter could be settled by mere authority. What was it that led the Royal Commissioners, monometallists, and bimetallists, alike, to believe an international ratio was practicable? The ground of their conviction was simple. They believed

A STABLE RATIO COULD BE MAINTAINED

because they found it had been maintained. They thought it could survive the shocks of the future because they saw a ratio had survived the shocks of the past. The Royal Cominissioners found as an uncontested and incontestable fact that the price of silver measured in gold had remained wonderfully steady from the beginning of the century down to the year 1873, the average price oscillating about 60 pence an ounce, 59 pence being about the lowest point, and 61 5/8d. the highest. Whether gold grew on silver, or silver on gold, the price of silver measured in gold remained steady at and about 60 pence an ounce, until something happened in 1873 having no direct relation to the supply of either metal. Germany demonetised silver, and the mints of France and the Latin Union, which had been freely open to the coinage of it and of gold, under a law which allowed every debtor the option of paying his debt in silver or gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1, were closed to silver; and the price of 60 pence per ounce, the price corresponding to this ratio, which had remained steady under all vicissitudes of production of silver and of gold, began at once to waver and decline, and the decline has proceeded to that day. With experiences such as these before them it was not surprising that the Royal Commissioners who shrank from bimetallism were encouraged to express an opinion that a bimetallic ratio might be agreed upon with promise of permanence. Were Lord Herschell and his colleagues, who did not favour action towards bimetallism, rash in their deductions from the experience of the century? One critic of most deserved weight and authority—Mr. Giffen—shook his head sadly at their indiscretion. A man never pressed with equal pressure on both feet, except in moments of transition, but he maintained his stability by resting upon both. France leaned more heavily on silver than on gold, but both were brought to the French mint, and as long as both were brought, the ratio established between them in France determined the price of silver in Europe. Enlarge the combination so as to include all the great commercial nations of the world, and the theoretical difficulty disappeared. The ratio prescribed by such a union could avail to determine the conditions of profitable working of mines of one or the other metal throughout the world. Suppose a ratio of 25 to I were adopted, it would then follow that, in a silver mine just on the margin of profitable working, the production of silver with a given application of capital and labour must be twenty-five times as much as the production of gold in a similarly situated gold mine with a similar application. The margin itself would be determined by the demand for the use of coin, and above that margin there would be profitable mines of both kinds, whilst the working of the mines at the margin would be governed by the suggested ratio. If the ratio were placed so high that no silver could be remuneratively obtained in accordance with it no silver mine would be worked, and silver would cease to be produced; if so low that gold could not be obtained at a profit no gold mine would be kept open; but between these limits many ratios would be practicable, and if a ratio were chosen that nearly corresponded with what may be called normal conditions of gold and silver mining both metals would be freely worked and freely tendered for minting. The theoretical conditions of the problem are made more complex by the consideration that gold and silver have other uses than to serve as the material of coin, but they are not substantially altered by its addition. The belief that an internaional agreement could be established with promise of permanence might be beld without any corresponding conviction that it ought to be attempted. The monometallists of the Royal Commission avowed the belief that a ratio could be established, though they were not prepared to recommend international action. For himself, he had elsewhere given reasons for thinking that an international agreement was desirable and should be attempted, but the argument of that paper was wholly independent of that conclusion.

A discussion followed, in which M. Henri Cernuschi (Paris), Mr. Robert Barclay, and M. Alphonse Allard (Brussels) took part.

SIR W. HOULDSWORTH ON THE FALL OF SILVER.

Sir William Houldsworth, M.P., was the first speaker at the second days' sitting. Taking for his subject "The effects of the fall in the general level of prices," in the course of his address he said: The main reason why a continuous or prolonged fall in prices causes depression in trade and industry is that it discourages enterprise on the part of capitalists, whether large or small, and by increasing the burden of their obligations gardually deprives them of the power to extend or even to carry on productive industries. This state of things sooner or later must rob an increasing population of wage-earners of the opportunities of labour. This, in its turn, must react prejudicially on the army of diststributors (sometimes called middlemen), whether merchants, brokers, or shopkeepers, and on the auxiliary businesses of bankers, stockbrokers, and others. The process by which the wave of depression caused by the failure and inability of capitalists to keep the wheels of industry going reaches these latter classes may be a slow one, but it will reach them at last. In the face of the stolid indifference with which many well-educated people, even statesmen, regard a continuous fall of prices such as has taken place during the last twenty years, I am forced to show how it operates against the investment of capital in greater detail. No one goes into business of any kind, either as an investor or as an active worker, unless he thinks he may anticipate profit, or at any rate income. But falling prices, if they do not destroy all such anticipations, suggest risks which considerably modify them. For, though it be true that a fall in the market price of a particular commodity may stimulate its consumption and so create an increased demand, and a subsequent rise in price yielding additional profit, this final consummation cannot be reached if prices continue persistently to fall.—(Cheers.) The additional profit in the case I have put, if made at all, is made by the rise in price not by the fall. Moreover, the process I have described is not possible when the general level of prices is falling—that is, when, broadly speaking, pries are falling all round,—because during that time all incomes are diminishing, and consumption diminishes in proportion. In these circumstances there is not greater demand for commodities, but less. Then we hear the cry of over-production. No wonder!—(Hear, hear.) But it will be said if there is a fall of prices all round there will practically be no change in the proportion of things. The only result will be that fewer counters will be used. Now people who argue in this way forget that when a general fall of the prices of commodities occurs there is no corresponding and simultaneous fall in the money value of old debts, nor of deferred payments, nor of mortgages, nor of demands which are fixed by law or custom, nor of salaries, nor of wages.—(Hear, hear.) These obligations are of the nature of fixed charges, and are at best only gradually and slowly reduced after a considerable interval. Mr. Courtney has remarked that a fall in the generl level of prices of only 10 per cent. "would just

COUNTERACT ALL THAT WE HAVE DONE

in the last fifteen years in the reduction of the National Debt. We have reduced the nominal amount, but the real burden is unaltered. The pressure of all debts, public and private, has increased." They do not fall *pari passu* with the falling in the prices of commodities in the wholesale markets. The consequence is that producers, whether agriculturists or manufacturers of any kind, are caught between the upper and nether millstones of falling prices and of fixed charges, and are inevitably crushed.—(Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances, when prices are continually and persistently falling, capitalists very naturally do not encourage industry. If engaged in it they either withdraw their capital, if they can; or struggle on, limiting their operations as much as possible; or are forced to seek relief from the kindly hand of the Bankruptcy Court. Those who are out of business do not go into it.—(Hear, hear.) We are often told that this is a fanciful picture. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech the other day congratulated the country upon its prosperity, and upon the soundness and solidity of its commercial, financial, and monetary policy. He told us that the statement of revenue for the past year which he presented was "not only financially but socially a most satisfactory return." But what is this "satisfactory return"? Notwitstanding the fact that the population is increasing at the rate of over 1 per cent. per annum, "the Exchequer receipts from taxes of all kinds are steadily declining. If the income tax last year had remained at 6d. instead of being raised to 7d., the following would have been the figures for the last three years:—1891-2, £75,340,000; 1892-3, £74,840,000; 1893-4, £73,257,000. Such is the "deadening and denumbing influence" of a fall in prices. All gold-using countries are feeling it to-day. It is not so in silver-using countries, except so far as the want of fresh capital from gold countries may have retarded their development.—(Hear, hear.) But, internally, the industries of silver countries have prospered and increased because prices have remained stable, or, as lately, have rather tended to rise. This is a conclusive argument, in my opinion, that gold has appreciated. If it has, then all businesses, even those most remote from production, carried on under a gold standard must ultimately feel depression, because the fall of gold prices, which is only another name for the appreciation of gold, has made

THE BUSINESSES OF PRODUCERS UNPROFITABLE.

Capital no longer feeds and stimulates them, but holds aloof till solid ground is reached. But I cannot refrain from mentioning that the low rate of interest in the money market, which some people seem to think is an argument against the theory of the appreciation of gold, is really an argument in support of the view that I am now putting forward. It is an evidence of the abundance of capital seeking investment and unable to find it. In old days in Lancashire we used to say if cotton was cheap, or if food was cheap, or if money was cheap there was sure to be good trade. Now we have all three cheap. Still the authorities, both in the press and in the country, tell us trade was never more depressed nor the outlook more gloomy.—(Hear, hear.) The wage-earners do not immediately feel the evil effects of a fall in prices. Indeed, so long as the former rate of wages is maintained and full employment is continued they may possibly find themselves in rather a better position. But this cannot last long. The difficulties and losses of the capitalist employers very soon affect them.(Hear, hear.) Short time is the first effect; then irregular and diminished opportunities of employment. Later on, bankrupt employers close their works. An increasing population of workers does not find a corresponding increase of work provided for them by capital. The labour market becomes congested. Demands are made upon the Government and upon local authorities to create employment which these bodies are unable to meet. Wages do not rise. They tend to fall. Reduction of wages is demanded. It is resisted. Then ensue those painful conflicts between capital and labour—strikes on the one hand and lock-outs on the other—which embitter the relations between employers and employed, and which all the boards of conciliation and arbitration cannot compose so long as the economic forces of depression of trade are exerting their malign influence.—(Cheers.) I notice in the last report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade it is recorded that "the disputes of the month show a remarkable increase, 100 having been noted, compared with 57 last month and 37 in March, 1893. It seems to me that a serious decline in the industries of this country has already begun. There is scarcely a single trade which does not exhibit

MARKED SYMPTOMS OF RETROGRESSION

during the last five years. In the cotton trade the raw cotton consumed has fallen from 1,656,000,000lb. in the year 1890 to 1,482,000,000lb. in the year 1893. The exports of cotton yarn have fallen off from 258,000,000lb. in 1890 to 206,000,000lb. in 1893, and the exports of cotton piece-goods from 5,124,000,000 yards in 1890 to 4,653,000,000 yards in 1893. In addition to these figures, the *Economist* gives, on the authority of the *Oldham Chronicle*, the particulars as to the return on the capital invested in the limited liability cotton spinning companies of Oldham during the last year, and the result was worse in 1892. It states that in 1893 the net earnings of the 93 companies whose balance-sheets are made public was £75,000, which, on the total capital employed, viz. £7,000,000, gives only about 1 per cent. It is said that such unsatisfactory results as these cannot fairly represent the general returns of industrial trade, because the income tax assessments under Schedule D continue to rise. But there are two answers to this argument. (1) As a matter of fact the ratio of increase of profits under Schedule D has sensibly decreased during the last 20 yerrs, compared with the preceding 20 years. From 1854 to 1874 this increase in the assessments was about 80 per cent. From 1874 to 1894 the total increase has not been more than 30 per cent. (2) But there is another point which must not be lost sight of. Schedule D embraces the profits not only of the productive industries of the country, but also the profits of the dittributors of commodities (middlemen, shopkeepers, and others) as well as the incomes of the various professions. Now, however, useful these latter classes may be, it will not be pretended that they add to the wealth of the country or contribute to the emlyoyment of productive labour in the same sense or to the same degree as industrial undertakings do. As to cotton weaving, "Worral's Directory" states that in four counties of England alone—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire—"there has been a diminution within the last twelve months of over 13,000 looms" on a total of 600,000.—(Hear, hear.) But the most striking fact, and one which bears closely on the views expressed in this paper, is the decreasing amount of new capital invested in enterprises of all kinds even including loans to foreign and colonial Governments. The decrease per annum during the last five years is as follows:—1889, £207,000,000; 1890, £142,000,000; 1891, £104,000,000; 1892, £81,000,000; 1893, £49,000,000. Of this crmparatively small amount of new capital invested in 1883, not one-fourth of what was invested in 1889, the *Econimist* states that £3,000,000 represents loans to foreign Governments, £12,000,000 represents loans to colonial Governments, almost entirely issued for the repayment of present existing loans bearing a higher rate of interest: £9,000,000 represents loans to British, colonial, and foreign corporations; £12,000,000 represents investments in railways, British, colonial, and foreign, chiefly in the form of new preference stock. These items account for £36,000,000 out of the total of £49,000,000, leaving only about £13,000,000 for general industrial or commercial enterprises, of which sum I notice that over £1,000,000 was for "music-halls and hotels."—(Laughter.) The returns of pauperism given show that the number of paupers in England and Wales had risen from 666,000 in 1891 to 727,000 in 1893, or from 22·7 to 24·5 persons in receipt of relief in every 1,000 of the population.—(Hear, hear.) It is this state of things that lies at the root of those social disturbances and those difficult labour questions which are so prominent a feature for the present time and for which no real solution can be found so long as this deepening trade depression continues to paralyse the energies of the nation. The "deadening and benumbing effects" of a continuous fall in prices must, in the long run—slowly, insidiously, and silently it may be, yet certainly—reach every class in the community, from the highest to the lowest. It is perfectly idle to expect prosperity so long as honest, industrious effort is weighted by ever-increasing burdens, and so long as capital is driven away, from industrial enterprise.—(Cheers.)

MR. EVERETT.

Mr. Everett, M. P., said this generation was the first in the history of mankind who had looked upon abundance of the precious metals as other than a blessing. It was a strange spectacle. Nation after nation in these days had closed their mints against silver, thus pursuing a policy of protection towards gold. The condition of agriculture in all such countries to-day was a condemnation of that policy.—(Hear, hear.) Personally he needed no proof of that depression, but if he did he could find plenty in the Commission on Agricultural Depression, of which he was a member, and the evidence before which proved that the difficulties of agriculture were even greater than when the previous Commission inquired into the subject. England was not the only sufferer in agriculture. Her fellow-sufferers included France and other European countries, the United States, and the Australian colonies.—(Hear, hear.) It must not be supposed, however, that the whole world was affected with agricultural depression. The countries which used a silver standard were exempt from it, and even those States which recognised paper money were in a better position than those which adhered to gold standards.—(Cheers.) There was no worthier, more frugal class than the tillers of the soil, but owing to the constant appreciation of the value of money and the attendant fall in prices they were being driven steadily to bankruptcy.—(A voice: "Free Trade.") No it was not Free Trade, for after the adoption of that system English agriculture had thirty years of the greatest prosperity it had ever known.—(Loud cheers.) It was the closing of the mints that did the mischief.—(Hear, hear.) With Free Trade in goods let us have Free Trrde in silver, and then agriculture, like other industries, would revive.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P., testified that the feeling of Ireland on bimetallism had been much quickened in the last two years. Nevertheless attention was so much riveted on Home Rule that it would be too much to say that Irishmen had awakened to the importance of this monetary question. That it was of the first importance to agriculture he sturdily maintained, and, as everybody knew agriculture was almost everything in Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) There were people who wished to cure agricultural depression by increasing the number of small holders. For that purpose, however, money must be borrowed by the small holder, and there would be cruelty in the arrangement if he had, as he would have under the present system, to pay more for his loan than it was worth to-day.—(Cheers.) What they wanted was a stable standard, so that the borrower would not have to pay back more than he had borrowed, and would have not an ever-increasing load of debt but a reasonable chance of paying back his loan. That was the demand of the Bimetallic League, and none could be more just.—(Cheers).

COTTON SPINNERS AND EXCHANGE.

Mr. William Taylor (Blackburn) said he wished to show how the constant fluctuations in exchange harassed and worried the cotton spinners and manufacturers of this country. He had attended the Manchester Exchange before and since the time when silver was demonetised by Germany, and had noticed that when the exchange kept steady for some time then they had active business. On the 1st June last year exchange was 1s. 2 9-16d., but on account of the Secretary of State for India refusing to sell Council bills at less than 1s. 4d. it rose on the 28th June to 1s. 4d. for one day only. It then settled down to about an average of 1s. 3d. from August to the middle of January this year, and in consequence they had a steady trade demand in Manchester during that time. On the 18th of January the exchange was 1s. 2 31-32d., and in four days fell to 1s. 2 7-16d., and in consequence the market for cloth was paralysed, and had contiuued in that state ever since. The exchange kept steady from the beginning of April at about 1s. 1 5-8d., till Thursday, when it fell 3-16d. On the previous Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday there was a good inquiry in Manchester for the Indian market, but on account of the sudden fall in the exchange virtually all offers were withdrawn, and the market seemed at present to be in an utter state of collapse, in consequence of which manufacturers were at their wits end to know what to do. Now the difficulty that presented itself was this—that in a fall in the exchange of from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 1½d. a piece of cloth of the value of 5s. caused a loss of 6d. per piece. Who had to lose the 6d.? The light for the 6d. went on until it was adjusted, and in his experience it always ended in the manufacturer getting the worst of it. Why? Because the buyer could wait and the manufacturer could not, except by stopping his mill, thereby throwing his workpeople out of employment. Before he would do that he would submit to considerable loss, in the hope that trade might soon improve. Was is not worth while for the Government to give more attention to that matter? If something was not done soon, he saw nothing for it but great and serious trouble before long on the wages question. What was the main cause of all that disturbance in their different trades? It was the want of a stable rate of exchange between gold and silver-using countries, and he did not believe that the resources of the statesmen of the country were so exhausted that this could not be accomplished.

Mr. James Mawdsley referred to the effect of the instability of the Indian exchange upon the cotton trade, and said that the effect of the present state of affairs was to give what was practically a bounty to the Indian cotton manufacturer. While not objecting to fair competition, Lancashire did strongly object to the British Government artificially bolstering up an unfair competition. So strongly did the Lancashire workers feel as to the evils of the present system that a series of test questions had been prepared upon the subject which would be submitted to all Parliamentary members and candidates.

M. Edmond Thery (Paris) and others continued the discussion.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	3,65,000	4,000	4,76,000
Or per mile of Railway	232	792	9	1,033
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	17,04,511	41,36,209	99,278	59,39,998
Total for 18 weeks..	18,11,511	45,01,209	1,03,278	64,15,998
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,509	3,67,908	1,685	4,77,102
Per mile of Ry do.	233	798	4	1,035
Total to corresponding date do.	18,33,869	43,98,239	73,696	63,05,804

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,102
Increase to date .... " 1,10,194

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 12th May, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,85,273	6,83,527	8,496	8,77,296
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles ..	..	—	..	11,03,029

Decrease .... Rs. 2,25,733

The *Sun*, of May 4, says it is an open secret that the present Parliament will see the disappearance of another prominent and powerful political figure. A quarter of a century of active incessant and doughty parliamentary life, the anxieties of a great Budget, the assiduous attention which the leadership of the House of Commons entails, have told even on the splendid spirit and manly frame of Sir William Harcourt. He will lead the House of Commons during the present session. It is pretty certain that he will also lead it until he sees the necessity for an appeal to the electorate, but that period will be the end of his active, political, and parliamentary career.

At Naples, the tempest of April 21, caused a panic in the Court of Cassation, which is held in the Castel Capuano. This has long been suspected to be in a dangerous condition, and is upheld in the interior by innumerable supports of beams. On Saturday, during the proceedings in the Court of Cassation, a loud noise in the ceiling produced a panic. The whole Court abandoned the hall, fearing that the roof was about to fall in. After a pause the Court re-entered, but only to solemnly postpone the case then being discussed until such time as the edifice has been examined and pronounced safe. The state, however, of Castel Capuano is such that no one ascends its great staircase without a sense of apprehension.

Great excitement, a Berlin correspondent says, has been caused at Thorn, the Prussian fortress on the eastern frontier, by the arrest of a pupil at the grammar school, son of a Russian peasant, on suspicion of his being a spy. He is seventeen years of age, his father lives as a private person alternately in Odessa and Bialystock, and his brother is an officer in the Russian army. He excited suspicion by taking small sketches while out walking, of the position of the forts, with an estimate of the distances. On his lodgings being searched by order of the Public Prosecutor similar sketches were found, so that it is possible he may be accused of treason. The young man is further said to have been guilty of lese-majeste at a festival on the Emperor's birthday. Up to Easter, 1893, he went to the grammar school at Konigsberg. It is possible that he occupied himself there in a similar manner.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

DISTURBANCES IN LONDON.

A demonstration, arranged by the Social Democratic Federation, was held on Tuesday May 1 in Hyde Park. The processionists, who did not exceed 3000 in number, were, for the most part, orderly, and included contingents from Camberwell, Hammersmith, Bow, Bromley, Deptford, Greenwhich, &c. Among the speakers were Dr Aveling, Messrs Keir Hardie, W. Morris, J. H. Watts, and Curran. Congratulations were sent to the workers through out the world, urging them to neglect no means towards their emancipation from wage slavery, and to work unceasingly for the establishment of the International Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all the instruments of industry will be owned and controlled by the organised communities. The International Anarchist Communist group from Peckham brought a black banner, inscribed, "Away with authority and monopoly, with free access to the means of life." The Commonweal Anarchists held a meeting close to the Federation meeting place. At one platform a speaker was hurled from his place, and the red flag was torn to pieces; but, protected by the police, the speaker managed to escape before receiving further injuries. Several disturbances occurred, but none of a serious chracter. After the excitement had subsided the Anarchists restarted the meeting, when speeches were delivered by Samuels, Mowbray, and Louise Michel, who was followed by a man named Tochatti. He was frequently interrupted with cries of "Shut up," and finally thrown to the ground by the crowd, by whom he was roughly handled. The police after much exertion rescued Tochatti, and started him in the direction of the Marble Arch, where he was again set upon, and received several ugly blows on the head and face. The police again intervened, and Tochatti was eventually placed in a cab in a very exhausted condition and driven away. Telegrams through Reuter's Agency report quiet and comparative order in most of the European towns. At the Labour Exchange at Marseilles, a meeting was attended by about ten thousand persons. Speeches of a violent character were delivered by Messieurs Arnaud and Boyer, and resolutions were adopted demanding an eight hours day and the fixing of minimum rate of wages. The proceedings closed with cheers for the social revolution. In Vienna three meetings were broken up by the authorities, one of them on account of the speaker protesting against the minor state of siege proclaimed at Prague; others because of speeches inciting to violence. The crowds in the Park were less dense than usual, and no disturbance occurred. Provincial telegrams show that the day has so far as passed off quietly. In the coal district of Moravian Ostrau a large proportion of the pits were idle. A most of the provincial capitals meetings have bee held. At Barcelona the socialists held a meeting, which was attended by about 2500 persons. Some of the speakers condemned the use of dynamite, and this gave rise to strong protests from the Anarchists present. Stormy altercations and some scoffles followed but order was soon restored by the Socialist leader, Quejido, who delivered a speech eulogising the Anarchist propaganda, and referring in insulting terms to the press, whereupon the reporters present left the meeting, escorted by the police.

THE FARCE AT WASHINGTON.

A telegram from Washington on May 1, states:—An attempt was made to day by the Coxeyites to hold their much talked of demonstration at the Capitol. The affair, however, was on a very small scale. Only four hundred persons took part instead of the thousands who, it was said, would demand from Congress satisfaction for their demands; and the result was a complete failure. The weather was delightfully fine. He added by a brass band the Coxeyites marched to the Capitol by way of Fourteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, carrying staves to which were attached white flags bearing the motto, "Peace on earth, good will towards men, but death to interest on bonds." Before starting the leader Browne, advised the men to preserve a peaceful demeanor. The leaders of the procession were mounted while Coxey and his wife rode in a buggy. Coxey's daughter a girl seventeen year's old, occupied a prominent place, being picturesquely attired as the goddess of peace, and mounted on a creamy white horse. Others in the procession also wore fantastic attire. A number of banners were carried on which were inscribed mottoes attacking finance and financiers, often in blasphamous terms. The route was thronged with spectators, and as the procession was passing along Pennsylvania Avenue the appearance of the thoroughfare was suggestive of the arrival of a circus, a number of country people having evidently come to the capital in order to witness the parade. In the meantime numerous police, both mounted and on foot, had assembled at the east part of the capital, where Coxey had declared his party would assemble. On reaching the street skirting the Capitol grounds to the north, the procession found that the police barred the entrance. Coxey thereupon alighted from his buggy, and jumped over the wall of the Capitol grounds, being followed by Browne. The police pursued them, and a number of the mob from the street made their way over the wall, the police cordon having been broken for a moment by the rush of the people. The public surged and shouted but the police soon stemmed the rush. In the excitement Coxey slipped through the crowd and rushed up the steps of the Capitol. He was, however, seized before he could speak or read his protest. The police then again charged the mob, and a number of serious scuffles occurred; but all the people were eventually cleared off the grounds. Coxey, while being hustled away tossed the protest which he had prepared to the reporters present, shouting "For the press." The police used their clubs indiscriminately upon the spectators and the processionists, who cheered Coxey in his attempt to reach the Capitol. The proeession afterwards proceeded to the camp south of the Capitol—hundreds of poorly-dressed men and women following and cheering. Browne, Jones, and another leader were arrested for creating disturbances. Browne threatened a policeman with a revolver. Congress was not sitting when the Coxeyites arrived, as it had adjourned after assembling out of respect for the memory of Senator Stockbridge. Coxey declares that he will remain in Washington until other bands arrived.

Four hundred persons have left Chicago on foot for Washington, while five hundred have started from Salt Lake City.

Seven thousand of the unemployed paraded the streets of Cleveland, Ohio, and committed all kinds of excesses. Many shots were fired. Two tramcars were wrecked, and one of the motor men was fatally injured. A number of windows were smashed, and several persons were knocked down, while others were injured with missiles.

Coxey was interviewed after his adventures. He declares that he will remain encamped at Washington the whole of the summer, and furnish provisions for his followers until Congress gives them a fair hearing and relieves their misery.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May, 1894, on 45 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	800	2,400	40	3,240
Or per mile of Railway	18	53	1	72
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	10,745	26,741	391	37,877
Total for 18 weeks...	11,545	29,141	431	41,117
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open)	646	932	32	1 610
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	37	1	64
Total to corresponding date do.	9,428	14,303	328	24,059

Increase for the week .... Rs. 1,630
Ditto to date .... " 17,658

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 12th May, 1894.)

Description.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,459	34,758	12,701	...	42,923	...
Goods	80,256	68,460	11,796	...	1,45,494	..
Other earnings	5,320	6,229	..	909	...	38,085
Total for week	1,33,035	1,09,447	23,588	...	...	...
Aggregate ..	23,67,979	22,17,647	..	...	1,50,332	...

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

AFTER one of the meetings of the Surgical Congress in Berlin, the Congress in corpore adjourned to the "Wintergarten," a sort of 'variete' theatre, to witness a series of shooting experiments on Mr. Dowe's famous shot-proof body covering. Gun cartridges having been examined and found correct by the military surgeons present, Herr Dowe offered his chest to be shot at, and received five shots without flinching. Then a horse clothed in the protective covering was shot at again and again, and quietly continued feeding the while. No doubt more than one of those present, on seeing these astonishing experiments, felt that prevention is better than cure.

The agitation, if it can be so described, recently started against monster ironclads appears to have had no weight with the Italians, as, if we may believe the Ayezzia Libera, two very large battleships are about to be laid down at Spezzia and Venice, which are to be supplied with engines capable of indicating 26,000 horse-power. This power, it has been calucated, will give the new vessels a speed of 23 knots an hour, or about five knots more than can be reached by any battleship now afloat. The Italian battleship Sardegna, which is now approaching completion at Spezzia, has engines which are expected to indecate 22,800 horse-power, with forced draught, but we have no battleship with engines of greater power than the Sans Pareil, 14,000 horse-power, though the engines of the Blenheim, our fastest cruiser, can develop over 21,000 horse-power. The Italians certainly appear to be desirous of keeping up the relative strength of their navy, but if we may judge from the time spent in the construction of the Sardegna, which was launched in September 1890, it appears hardly likely that the projected vessels will be completed till the begining of the twentieth century.

Mr. Archibald Forbes tells us in his attack upon the 'Army Book' that 'Reynolds's Newspaper' and the 'Star' from the favourite reading of the soldiers. We were not aware of that fact says the 'Broad Arrow' but, as Mr. Forbes may be correct, we have been at the pains of studying some of the Service grievances set forth in the columns of the former. 'Army and Navy Grievances' figured in Reynolds's contents bill but we failed to detect any 'spicy' articles devoted to the subject, and had to content ourselves with reading a column or so of letters, penned, apparently, by men of both Services. The topics of the week were The Neglected Discharged Soldier, Coastguard Grievances, Caste in the Army, Sweating the Marines, and Punishment in the Navy. It is unnecessary to inflict a summary of those effusions upon our readers, but we may say that the grievances touched upon were exceedingly stale, and very incorrectly represented. This was so very apparent that we should wish to credit the average soldier with sufficient good sense to treat these growls with well-deserved contempt.

A most unusual and probably unprecedented notification appeared in a recent 'Gazette' to the effect that a gentleman cadet from the Royal Military Academy at Woolwhich had been appointed to a Commission in a cavalry regiment. There is, perhaps, no valid objection to such a course being pursued. It is, indeed, conceivable that the Woolwhich training may some day prove more useful to the youg cavalry officer than that which he would have received at Sandhurst. Still the Woolwhich regulations declare that the Royal Military Academy is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. It would be a little far fetched to try and argue that any one has any sort of grievance on account of this new departure, but the fact remains that the regulations have been broken, and there is no knowing where such a course once entered upon may come to an end.

The new musketry regulations have been published. The regulations are divided into two books in consequence of the Army being in possession of different weapons for mounted and dismounted branches, entailing a separate drill for each. The books are designated respectively, Regulations for Musketry Instruction for Lee-Metford Rifle and Carbine and Regulations for Musketry Instructions for Martini Henry Rifle Carbine and Martini Metford Carbine. Two additional collective practices are added to the field sectional practices, viz., moving target practice and vanishing target practice. The general rules for firing remain in the same form but are embodied at the commencement of firing exercise under the heading 'general instructions.' The control of the drill, and infantry tactics as influenced by fire, now form a separate chapter of two sections. The following section on aiming, drill, control of fire drill, re-christened firing when advancing and retiring remains the same. Minor alterations such as strength section being again changed from maximum 15 to minimum 8 to 20 and 7 respectively. Instructions for advancing and retiring are in accordance with the drill book. Ninety-three methods of signals when checking targets at conclusion practice is a new matter in tables of merit for a recruit and trained soldier. The standard for cordite has been considerably reduced for all practices of moving and vanishing target. The practices are now sectional ones as well as individual. No fixed pattern, except where they already exist on ranges, is laid down. Instructions for these practices are almost entirely left to the discretion of the commanding officer. No limit to size of target to be used is laid down. Distances in these practices as individual practice has been altered from 120 and 150 yards respectively to not less than 200 yards. Skirmishing remains the same. New trajectory table for cordite ammunition up to 2,500 yards is given. Some details with regard to the range of Lee-Metford bullets and ricochets for officers selecting sites for rifle ranges are given. Further details regarding penetration are added. Further details regarding the Morris tubes are added. Table B., classification for trained soldiers, is reduced as follows:—Marksmen from 175 old standard 120; to first-class shots from 145 to 131: second-class shots from 100 to 80: third class shots from less than 100 to less than 80; the above classification is for cordite, but none is given for black powder.

There has been a net increase of 51 members of the Royal United service Institution since the beginning of the present year. The number of members at the end of last year was 4,961. So that there are now over 5,000 names on the books. As the new premises are to be ready for occupation before the end of the summer there will doubtless be a large accession of members before the close of the year.

The interesting trial between Mr. Nobel and the Government having been the means of definitely settling the question of property in the invention of cordite, it seems probable that makers of explosives will soon be wanted to tender for large quantities of what may now be called the service smokeless powder. A good deal of misconception exists as to the wear of guns using the new explosive. As far as can be made out up to the present, the erosion due to cordite for the same ballistics is not greater than that produced by the old powders, but the wear is of a different kind. It is confined to a few calibres length from the chamber, and is more of the nature of a smooth washing away of the metal than of the deep grooving and scoring which black powder produces. Cordite, however, gives much higher ballistics, and on that account it is not to be expected that the wear will be any less, and as the bore is left perfectly clean, the abrasion caused by the friction of the bullet in rifles is necessarily more severe; but still it is found that the wear due to cleaning and periodical lapping out is more destructive under service conditions than the actual firing. One enormous advantage claimed for cordite, besides the absence of smoke, is its indifference to wetting and safety as regards explosion in magazines.

The trials of the Zalinski torpedo-thrower which has been mounted at Dale Point, near the entrance of Milford Haven were to begin on May 1. The Harpy has been prepared with specially arranged chain slings for raising as a target but otherwise the vessel has been left with her machinery, etc., intact for the purpose of obtaining reults in case of a hit. This torpedo-thrower, it will be remembered, was purchased at the instance of the Victorian Government for trial by the home authorities, and was first tried at Shoeburyness, where the results were reported to be very satisfactory. Difficulties in the supply of torpedoes or projectiles for the gun have hitherto prevented further experiments. This kind of pneumatic gun has been accepted as an adjunct to coast or harbour defence by the United States Government, but the trials with similar torpedo throwers in the Vesuvius were entirely unsatisfactory, and it is not likely that it will ever come into use as a naval weapon. Possibly it may supersede the Brennan, its possibly scope of useful purpose being about the same as that machine. A large party of officers, both naval and military, are expected at Pembroke to attend the trials.

The Union Steamship Company's Moore, which, it will be remembered, was chartered in 1885 to act as an armed cruiser, and supplied with six guns and a crew of 110 officers and men, has just made a satisfactory trial after considerable alterations at the yard of Messrs. Thomson, at Clydebank. She has been lengthened 55ft., increasing the cargo space, and allowing room for additional boilers and extra coal. Improvements in machinery, propeller, &c., have also been made whereby the power of the ship has been increased and a higher speed can be obtained. Advantage has also been taken of the lengthening of the vessel to effect alterations and improvements in her passenger accommodation, which, it is believed, will make her one of the most popular vessels in the South African trade. The Moore, when taken up in 1885, proceeded on a cruise on the East Coast of Africa, and was the only merchant steamer which was armed and commissioned abroad under the command of a naval officer, and actually hoisted the pennant.

NOTICES.

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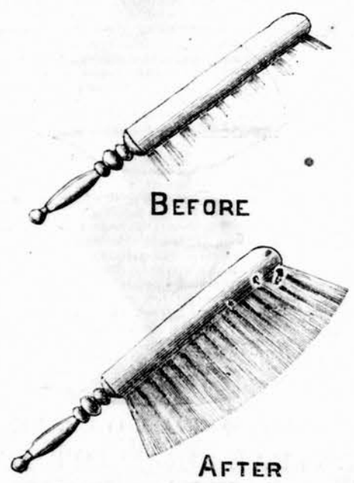
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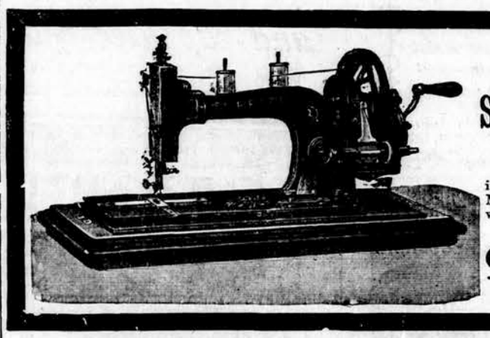
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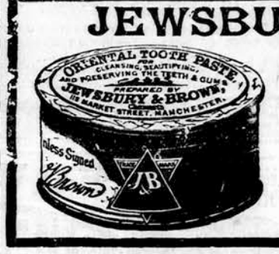
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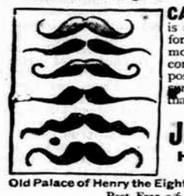
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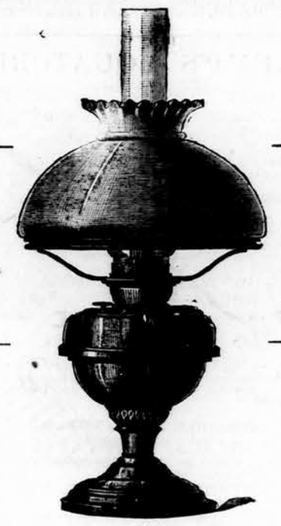
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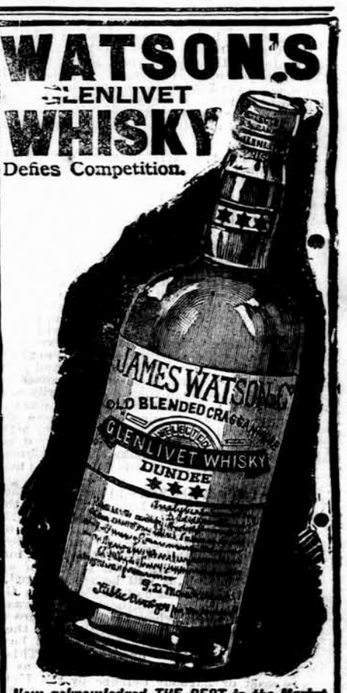
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